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UNUSUAL RECORDS IN 1939

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One of the important works of the North Carolina Bird Club has been the gathering of records throughout the State. C. S. Brimley has commented on some of these records in recent issues, but has left the unusual records for this article.

1-Audubon's Shearwater Puffinus l. lherminieri. This seems to have been a flight year for these birds of the southern oceans, with more than thirty individuals reported on six dates in comparison with five dates for the State in past years. Churchill Bragaw observed them July 23rd, a few miles off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near Southport. Walker observed them at Pea Island July 21, 28, 29, and August 20, and the N. C. B. C. on their field trip to Pea Island observed three at Oregon Inlet August 17. July 27, 1938 Walker saw eight at Oregon Inlet. A puzzling feature of this invasion is the number of sick and dead birds found on the beach: Walker found seventeen dead one day and two on other days, none of these being killed by oil and all were emaciated. I took one at Back Bay August 1st which was still alive, its head dropping as does a chicken suffering from "limber neck."

2- Greater Shearwater Puffinus gravis. S. A. Walker and T. Gilbert Pearson picked up a dead bird June 22nd on Currituck Beach, and Walker found another on Bodie Island Beach June 26th. Two other records from the State. Mrs. A. C. Reed and I saw one flying at Cape Henry, Virginia, July 31st.

3- Yellow-billed Tropic-bird Phaethon lepturus catesbyi. One picked up dead, July 5th, on north shore of Oregon Inlet by S. A. Walker, who tried to preserve the skin but the bird was too badly decomposed. On the N. C. B. C. field trip C. S. Brimley saw the remains and agreed with Walker's identification. The head is pre-

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served in the Museum.

4- White-fronted Goose Anser a. albifrons. One observed by S. A. Walker, Under Manager of the Pea Island Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, on the refuge February 2, 6, 7, 21 and March 5. Also one observed there the year before on January 19, 1938. Two of these rare geese were in our section last year as one was observed on the Back Bay Refuge February 5-11, 1939. Three other records for N. C.

5- Blue Goose Chen caerulescens. S. A. Walker observed this goose on the Pea Island Refuge from November 2, 1938, to February 9, 1939. Thirteen birds being observed February 8th, and at other times there were several in with the Greater Snow Geese. The earliest record for the State was made by Walker in observing one bird October 18, 1939. Before 1937 this goose was considered a rare visitor, but Walker has recorded as a regular visitor to the refuge in small flocks. Nov. 18, 1939, immature specimen taken by T. G. Empie below Fort Caswell.

6- Gadwall Chaulelasmus streperus. S. A. Walker records the first record of this duck breeding in the State. June 12th he found an adult and ten young on the pond on Pea Island Refuge, the ducklings were about 4 to 5 days old. June 26th he saw the female and the ten young again, and on July 10th banded one bird.

7- Red-breasted Merganser Mergus serrator. While this bird is a year-round visitor to the coast Churchill Bragaw is the first to record its having bred in the State. Bragaw was at Camp Wright on Currituck Sound on July 27th when someone brought into camp a young merganser which was sick. The bird was several weeks old. Bragaw did not think to secure the specimen, but took it to be this species. There is one other report of the bird having bred in N. C.

8- Florida Red-tailed Hawk Buteo borealis umbrinus. A new form for the State list. F. H. Craighill of Rocky Mount sent to the State Museum two birds one of which had been shot near Nashville January 21, 1939, and the other some two years earlier nearer Rocky Mount. The birds were sent to Washington and Dr. H. C. Oberholser upheld Craighill's identification of them as umbrinus, and said they were the first satisfactory record of these birds outside Florida. Craighill has seen one other bird near Rocky Mount, and one on the coast, which he thinks may belong to the Florida form. In the field it is difficult to distinguish the Florida from the Eastern form. In the hand umbrinus has a "dark back, dark band on lower breast, dark throat with absence of white chin, broader dark band at end of tail, and sometimes dark spots along shaft of tail feathers." One of the specimens has all these marks, the other lacks the dark spots along the shaft of tail feathers.

9- Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa. A flock of twenty-one observed on Pea Island, December 28th, by S. A. Walker, Mrs. A. C. Reed of Norfolk, and myself. We watched them for more than half an hour in the air and on the mud flats of the fresh-water pond, at times they were within a hundred yards of us. These birds are supposed to winter from Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana south to South America, although one was recorded from near Charleston, S. C., last year in the Christmas Census. Formerly our latest date was October 17th. Walker has reported small flocks one to seven birds in the fall migrations of 1938 and 1939. His observations indicate an increase in these birds in the last few years in comparison with observations before 1935: Thos. D. Burleigh reporting only one bird August 18, 1934 in a two week stay at Kitty Hawk. Witmer Stone lists the birds at Cape May, N. J., as from two to five birds a year between 1932 and 1935. The only recent records from Virginia of which I know are two birds August 18, 1938 at Sand Bridge, Back Bay, seen by J. J. Murray and me.

10- Avocet Recurvirostra americana. One observed September 8th on the beach at Nags Head Coast Guard Station by F. H. Craighill and S. A. Walker. They observed the bird for some time at close range in the air and on the beach. Another bird was observed the same day and also on the 9th at Sand Bridge at the head of Back Bay in Virginia by Harry A. Bailey and Griffith of the Biological Survey. Walker recalled seeing a similar bird in 1936, but as he could not then identify it he made no record. One other record for N. C.

11- Red Phalarope Phalaropus fulicarius. One picked up dead November 16th at Rocky Mount by F. H. Craighill. The bird was on "Flat Rock" on the banks of the Tar River and within the city limits. There was no evidence that it had been shot, and no wires nearby that it might have struck. The bird was sent to the Museum but the skin could not be preserved. This is a bird which rarely comes to land, spending most of its time on the ocean. When it does come inland it is usually on or near the coast, and usually following some kind of storm. Yet in mid-November the weather had been mild with no storm. Six other records for the State, one other being somewhat inland as Harry T. Davis picked up one in the road in Onslow County March 8, 1934. A. C. Bent lists four records of this bird inland for the Atlantic Coast: Woodstock, Vt; Bucks Co. Penna; Ottawa and also Hamilton, Ontario (Bull. 142 U. S. National Museum)

12- Roseate Tern Sterna d. dougalli. Adult female taken August 17th, and adult male next day by Mrs. Roxie Simpson and myself, at Oregon Inlet. S. A. Walker reported these rare terns in 1938 on July 4, 7, August 26, and September 8. J. J. Murray and I doubted Walker's identification and collected a tern at Back Bay, Virginia,

only to find it a Common Tern in juvenile plumage. Walker then pointed out the difference in plumage between the bird we had taken and the ones he called Roseate. The birds we collected proved him to be correct. Walker and Craighill report these fairly common at Pea Island August 28 through September 8, 1939. The only other record for N. C. is a bird taken on Pea Island August 22, 1904, by Louis Bishop.

The above data may be the most important gathered this year. Roseate Terns are uncommon on the Atlantic Coast South of New York. Howell reports them in Florida "as a rare migrant on the Gulf Coast, but it has apparently never been recorded from the east coast." (Florida Bird Life, p. 264). A. C. Bent sums up the meagre migration data on this species: "The fall migration leaves Bermuda in September and Massachusetts about October 1. Other migration data seems to be lacking; probably the migration occurs well off the coast, "(Bull. 113 U. S. National Museum, p. 264). Wayne records it in S. C. as a "rare transient visitant.....took it near Charleston in October," (Birds of South Carolina) Before 1890 it bred in Virginia, but has not been recorded there since. Witmer Stone records it as a scarce breeder in New Jersey, (Bird Studies At Old Cape May)

13- Dovekie Alle alle. By H. H. Brimley. Doctor Ben F. Royal, of Morehead City wrote me Nov. 29th as follows: "Since Friday, Nov. 24, I have had four Dovekies brought me for identification." One of the above was picked up on the highway between Morehead and Beaufort and another on the causeway between the Beach Bridge and Atlantic Beach. "A resident of Salter Path has just brought in another specimen and says that the birds are present all along Bogue Beach, literally by thousands. He says they are in flocks containing as many as two hundred, just like Black-heads (Lesser Scaup)."

On December 4, Geo. W. Ball, Raleigh, brought a specimen to the Museum that he had picked up on Atlantic Beach on the previous day, its being one of at least 30 dead specimens he observed lying along the beach. This seemed to be about the end of the large influx of Dovekies in the Beaufort region, as Mrs. Roxie Collie Simpson found that the bulk of the birds had left when she reached Beaufort Dec. 3.

T. G. Samworth, of Marines, N. C., also reported Dovekies as occuring plentifully around the mouth of New River, Onslow County, about the same time as their appearance in the Beaufort-Morehead region, and Theodore Eanie, Wilmington, also submitted several records that indicated a number off the beaches from Wrightsville to below Fort Caswell.

Alexander Sprunt, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., advised me Dec. 26th that he had no records of this species off the coast of South Carolina this season, but had heard from Greene "recently" that some had shown up around Cape Hatteras.

Second-hand information reached me to the effect that large number of Dovekies were in evidence on Core Sound, near Atlantic, about

the same time they were so recorded from the Morehead City region.

Only one Dovekie was reported from Pea Island and one was observed just over the Virginia line along the coast near Back Bay.

14- Saw-whet Owl Cryptoglaux acadica. By H. H. Brimley. A dead and much emaciated male was picked up in Oakwood Cemetery at Raleigh, on Dec. 6, 1939, and brought to the State Museum. It only weighed an ounce and three-fourths.

A male hybrid between a Black Duck and a Mallard was received in the flesh at the State Museum on December 6, 1939, from lower New River, Onslow County, where it had been taken a day or two previously by T. G. Samworth. H. H. Brimley

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CHRISTMAS CENSUSES FOR 1939

Twelve localities report a census for 1939 as opposed to nine in 1938 and six in 1937 which is a very gratifying increase. Those which appear for the first time this year are Micaville and Windom in Yancey County, Healing Springs in Davidson County and Pea Island in Dare County on the Outer Banks. The census from the Great Smoky Mountains is included although it is actually in Tennessee.

A grand total of 127 species and subspecies are reported this year.

Those reported from only one locality are Great Horned Owl, Long-eared Owl, Horned Lark, Black and White Warbler, Yellow Palm Warbler, Yellowthroat, Blue headed Vireo, and Redpoll. several of which appear in off-census dates for the month at other places. Besides these are nearly twenty species of water and shore birds that appear on the Pea Island census but not elsewhere.

No redbreasted nuthatches nor siskins were reported anywhere except the former from two mountain localities. Wild Turkeys, American Mergansers, and Purple Grackles were also missing from all lists.

Species which appear to be commoner than usual are the Brown Thrasher, Bluebird, Meadow Lark, Junco and Field Sparrow.

Species of more than usual interest are Black and White Warbler, Black-capped Chickadee, and Redpoll, all from Arden, and Marbled Godwit from Pea Island.

Two of the censuses, Pea Island, Dec. 28, and Chapel Hill, Dec. 26 were after Bird Lore's dead line of Dec. 25, but The Chat will always print any North Carolina census taken within a week of Christmas Day in either direction, that is from about Dec. 18 to 31, inclusive.

Winston-Salem, N. C. (within a 7½ mile radius, covering Salem Lake; along Salem Creek; local airport; Children's Home grounds; Beuna Vista; Camp Lassiter; Reynold's Park; Hanes' Park; Reynolda, N. C. -- including evergreen and deciduous forest, open country, and water) -- Dec. 17; 6:55 A. M., to 6:45 P. M. Clear; light breeze; min. temp. 33°, max. temp. 70°. Observers in twelve groups as follows: Party I- 1 observer afoot, ½ hour, ½ mile; Party II- 2 observers afoot and by bicycle, 2½ hours, 1 mile; Party III- 3 observers 2½ hours, 19 miles by auto, 1½ miles afoot; Party IV- 4 observers by auto, 1-3/4 hours, 8 miles; Party V- 1 observer afoot, 4 hours, 5 miles; Party VI- 1 observer afoot, 6½ hours, 3 miles; Party VII- 1 observer afoot, 10 hours, 15 miles; Party VIII- 2 observers, 4 hours, 8 miles by auto, 3 miles afoot; Party IX- 1 observer, 4½ hours, 6 miles by auto, 3½ miles afoot; Party X- 1 observer afoot, 2½ hours, 5 miles; Party XI, 4 observers afoot, 1 hour, 4 miles; Party XII, 1 observer at home, 4 hours. Total miles by auto, 44; total miles afoot, 41½; total hours, 43½. Pied-Billed Grebe, 1; Mallard, 17; Common Black Duck, 56; Lesser Scaup, 2; Turkey Vulture, 24; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Bob-white, 42; Killdeer, 16; Woodcock, 1; Wilson's Snipe, 3; Mourning Dove, 149; Screech Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Flicker, 6; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 19; Crow, 65; Carolina Chickadee, 115; Tufted Titmouse, 28; White-breasted Nuthatch; 18; Brown Creeper, 8; Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 34; Mockingbird, 17; Bluebird, 18; Golden-Crowned Kinglet, 54; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 10; American Pipit, 20; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Shrike, 2; Starling, 2581 (est. 2500 roost on city limits in west of city); Myrtle Warbler, 19; Pine Warbler, 3; English Sparrow, 36; Meadowlark. 24; Cardinal, 68; Purple Finch, 5; Goldfinch, 19; Red-eyed Towhee, 39; Slate-Colored Junco, 258; Field Sparrow, 164; White-throated Sparrow, 81; Fox Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 125. Total, 48 species; 4173 (est) individuals; Robins and Red-winged Blackbirds seen recently but were missed today. A Barred Owl was killed by a bus on Dec. 19. -- W. H. Chance, David Fetter, Fred Hill, Billy Chance, Andrew Mickle, G. G. Reeves, Transou Hamilton, Haywood Witherington, John Shipley, Bill Ashby, J. R. Brewer, Horace Cooper, Alton Scarborough, Eddie Moore, James L. Stephenson, Bill Anderson.

Washington, N. C. Along Pamlico River, with brief excursion by rowboat, around Grandpap's Island, marshes and sand shoals; on foot around Washington Park shore and back north along Runyon's Creek, and west over fields to Rodman's Woods covering all small ponds on way. Dec. 19; 7:30 A. M., to 12:30 P. M., 2:00-5:00 P. M.; heavy fog in morning, lifting under clear sky before noon; wind very light, southerly; tem. 42° at start; 54° at return. One observer, alone on foot. Total miles about 9, total hours 8.

Sparrow Hawk, 2; Bob White, 22; Killdeer, 4; Herring Gull, 51; Ringbilled Gull, 3; Mourning Dove, 80; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Flicker, 3; Redbellied Woodpecker, 1; Yellowbellied Sapsucker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Phoebe, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 419; Carolina Chickadee, 5; Tufted Tit, 2; Whitebreasted Nuthatch, 1; Carolina Wren, 7; Mockingbird, 2; Catbird, 1; Brown Thrasher, 3; Robin 13, Hermit Thrush, 2; Bluebird, 5; Kinglet sp, 2; Loggerhead Shrike, 2; Starling, 4; Myrtle Warbler, 5; Pine Warbler, 1; Yellow Palm Warbler, 2; English Sparrow, 30; Meadow Lark, 126; Redwing, 4; Rusty Blackbird, 10; Cardinal, 4; Goldfinch, 1; Towhee, 6; Savannah Sparrow, 2; Junco, 44; Chipping Sparrow, 8; Field Sparrow, 5; Whitethroated Sparrow, 16; Fox Sparrow, 3; Swamp Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 13. Total 45 species, approx. 929 individuals; larger numbers partly estimated. Common Loon on river, Dec. 22, Long-eared Owl in adjoining Co., (Pitt), Dec. 15, Barred Owl the same week, Barn Owl, Dec. 27. Joe D. Biggs.

Rocky Mount, N. C. (City Lake, Rock Quarry, Cemetery, Airport, Ocona Farm, Bryan's Pasture, Beech Branch, Seven Bridges, Bellamy's Lake and Braswell's Pond). - Dec. 20; 7 A. M., to 6 P. M. Rain in morning, clearing, with North-west wind in afternoon; temp 54° at start, 62° max., 44° at return. Two cars, each with 4 observers, and one observer alone. Miles afoot, 7; in boat, 2; in car, 52; total miles, 61; total hours, 21. Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Black Duck, 1; Wood Duck, 33; Ruddy Duck, 2; Turkey Vulture, 35; Black Vulture, 73; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 3; Cooper's Hawk, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 4; Broad-winged Hawk, 1(not supposed to be in U. S. at this season. Ed.); Marsh Hawk, 6; Duck Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 15; Bob-white, 10; Killdeer; 61; Woodcock, 1; Wilson Snipe, 15; Mourning Dove, 122; Barred Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 6; Flicker, 48; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Phoebe, 2; Horned Lark, 30; Blue Jay, 23; Crow, 265; Carolina Chickadee, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Brown Creeper, 3; Carolina Wren, 25; Mocking Bird, 11; Brown Thrasher, 8; Robin, 6; Hermit Thrush, 4; Bluebird, 70; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; American Pipit, 55; Cedar Waxwing, 50; Loggerhead Shrike, 16; Starling, 218; Blue-headed Vireo, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 27; Pine Warbler, 5;English Sparrow, 290; Meadowlark, 222; Redwing, 500; Cowbird, 50; Cardinal, 48; Purple Finch, 9; Goldfinch, 17; Towhee; 23; Savannah Sparrow, 34; Slate-colored Junco, 302; Chipping Sparrow, 31; Field Sparrow, 66; White-throated Sparrow, 172; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 179. Total, 64 species; 3,254 (est.) individuals. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Yellow Palm Warbler, Winter Wren, Great Blue Heron and Blue-winged Teal on 18th; Bonaparte Gull on 21st; Bluegray Gnatcatcher on 12th. V. F. Sechriest, Richmond Corinth, Randolph Butler, F. H. Craighill, J. J. Sigwald, Frank Williams, Earl Cade, Neverson Lewis, Douglas Brake.

Micaville, Yancey County. Dec. 20. Clear, cold, windy, Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Bob-white, 8-10 (one covey); Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Flicker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker,

2, Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 14; Tufted Titmouse, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Winter Wren, 1; Robin, 5; Bluebird, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Northern (Migrant? Ed.) Shrike, 1; English Sparrow; 18; Meadowlark, 2; Cardinal, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 8; Tree Sparrow, 2; Chipping Sparrow, 3; Field Sparrow, 3. Total: 28 species, 98 individuals. H. H. Cash.

Raleigh, N. C. (Triangular area: 5 mile base east and west, 3 miles north, including City Limits, Boneyard Lake, Lake Raleigh, Lake Johnson, Lead Mines). Dec. 21: 7:30 A. M., to 5:00 P. M. Clear, 10-14 m. p. h. southwest wind, temp 33°-54°. Four parties in morning on foot, two parties in afternoon on foot and in car: 27 hrs. 14 mi. on foot, 46 mi. by car. Common Loon, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 6; Great Blue Heron; 3; Mallard, 10; Black Duck, 8; Green-winged Teal, 7; Ring-necked Duck, 161; Canvas-back, 1; Lesser Scaup, 7; Golden-eye, 1; Old-squaw, 1; Hooded Merganzer, 13; Turkey Vulture, 26; Black Vulture, 11; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 10; Bob-white, 32 (3 coveys); Killdeer, 32; Woodcock, 1; Wilson's Snipe, 7; Ring-billed Gull, 2; Mourning Dove, 249; Barred Owl, 2; Kingfisher, 4; Flicker, 18; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Phoebe, 5; Blue Jay, 48; Crow, 75; Carolina Chickadee, 29; Titmouse, 26; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 9; Brown Creeper, 4; Winter Wren, 15; Carolina Wren, 19; Mockingbird, 14; Brown Thrasher, 1; Robin, 12; Hermit Thrush, 2; Bluebird, 155; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 58; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 28; Pipit, 36; Cedar Waxwing, 7; Migrant Shrike, 1; Starling, 390; Myrtle Warbler, 34; Pine Warbler, 34; English Sparrow, 158; Meadowlark, 177; Red-wing, 280; Cowbird, 10; Cardinal, 46; Purple Finch, 17; Goldfinch, 43; Red-eyed Towhee, 12; Savannah Sparrow, 10; Vesper Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 494; Field Sparrow, 173; White-throated Sparrow, 144; Fox Sparrow, 9; Swamp Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 138. Total, 73 species, 3,371 individuals. Loon and Green-winged Teal not recorded before on census from central part of State. Ring-billed Gull observed by Quays at Lake Raleigh, noting greenish-yellow legs, under tips of wings black as above, and size; both birds adults. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Green, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Quay, Mrs. Roxie Simpson, D. L. Wray, C. H. Bostian, and John Grey; members Raleigh Bird Club. Two other species were noted earlier in the month, Pectoral Sandpiper on Dec. 4 and 10, and Blueheaded Vireo on the 12..

Arden, Buncombe County, N. C. Dec. 21, 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. Two hours out in middle of day-Clear, calm, temp. 23°-50°. Practically same territory covered as last year, five mile radius including Royal Pines Development, Rosscraggen, Biltmore and Sandy Bottoms on the French Broad River. One observer on foot in morning, 3 miles, afternoon in car, total mileage 16. Also Miss Susan Sheppard observed part of the day on her own grounds at Rosscraggen. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Bob-white, 8; Killdeer, 1; Mourning Dove, 2; Flicker, 4; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Redheaded Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Phoebe, 1;

Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 10; Carolina Chickadee, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 16; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Brown Creeper, 5; Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 10; Mockingbird, 1; Brown Thrasher, 1; Hermit Thrush, 2; Bluebird 6; Gold-crowned Kinglet, 2; Black and White Warbler, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 2; Pine Warbler, 2; English Sparrow, 6; Meadow Lark, 6; Cardinal, 5; Purple Finch, 1; Redpoll, 2; Goldfinch, 1; Towhee, 4; Junco, 35; Tree Sparrow 4, Chipping Sparrow, small flock, Field Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow 12; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 43 species, about 216 individuals. The redpoll is the first recorded for North Carolina, away from the coast, mockingbirds are rare in this section, but there are a few in certain localities. Dodette Westfeld Grinnell, Susan Sheppard (latter only part of day on her own grounds).

Greensboro, N. C. Dec. 22; dawn until 5 P. M., with half hour for lunch. Clear, morning calm, after 9, a cold N to W wind about 5 miles per hour, temperatures 19°-42°. Same territory covered as in previous censuses (5 mile radius including Hamilton Lakes, City Reservoir, Reedy Fork Swamp, Golf Course, woods and open fields). Observers together except for two hours in the afternoon. Trip by auto and on foot. About five miles were on foot. Pied-billed Grebe, 8; Mallard, 9; Black Duck, 2; Buffle Head, 3 (?); Lesser Scaup, 20; Turkey Vulture; 9; Black Vulture, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Bob-white, 14; Barred Owl, 1; Kingfisher, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 23; Chickadee, 26; Tufted Titmouse, 14; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Brown Creeper, 2; Winter Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 3; Mockingbird, 5; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 43; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 16; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 5; Starling, 8; Loggerheaded Shrike, 1; English Sparrow, 12; Meadow Lark, 40; Cardinal, 16; Goldfinch, 20; Towhee, 3; Junco, 453; Field Sparrow, 400; White-throated Sparrow, 102; Song Sparrow, 143. Total, 40 species, about 1,335 individuals. Large numbers are partly estimates. Wade Fox and Earl H. Hall.

Healing Springs, Davidson County, N. C. (Along part of High Rock Lake shore and railroad track, in woods-principally evergreen-, fields, and along streams, not exceeding 15 mile diameter) Dec. 23, 9:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M. Cloudy, turning to sleet, snow, and rain (all were light and did not prevent us from taking the survey); light wind, temp 46° at start, 44° at return (both temperatures were made inside an unheated car). Observers together. Miles afoot; 20; miles by auto, 20; hours 6½. Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay; 2; Crow, 4; Carolina Chickadee, 10; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Carolina Wren, 3; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Meadowlark, 35; Cardinal, 2; Goldfinch, 2; Red-eyed Towhee, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 135; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 15. Total, 18 species, 225 (partly est.) individuals. Several hundred ducks were seen on High Rock Lake, but due to bad light and distance from them, we were unable to make identifications. The lake was very low and left a hundred yards and more of lake bottom exposed on either side. Jim Stephenson and Bill Anderson.

Southern Pines, N. C. Territory about five-mile radius, including Bird Sanctuary, Powell's Pond.) Dec. 24: Rain in morning, clearing in afternoon, temp. 40°-55°, sharp-cold wind. Two groups on foot in morning, one group on foot and in car in afternoon. 9:00 A. M., - 5:00 P. M. (About 10 hours - Miles? Ed.) Sparrow Hawk, 2; Bob-white, 17; Dove, 16; Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker,1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Downy Woodpecker; 3; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 3; Carolina Chickadee, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; Carolina Wren, 5; Mockingbird, 6; Brown Thrasher, 4; Robin, 1; Hermit Thrush, 2; Bluebird, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Migrant Shrike, 1; Starling, 64; Myrtle Warbler, 2; Pine Warbler, 10; English Sparrow, 23; Cardinal, 34; Goldfinch, 32; Towhee, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 276; Chipping Sparrow, 10; Field Sparrow, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 108; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 33 species, 664 individuals. Miss L. Haynes, Mrs. A. Swan, Mrs. Cookingham, Miss Doris Cookingham, Mrs. Nellie Sanborn, Mrs. Cecil Robinson, Mary Keller Wintyen, members Southern Pines Bird Club.

Windom, N. C. Dec. 24, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., 1 hour out in middle of day. Cloudy early, clearing in afternoon, temperature 25° to 35°. About 4 inches snow. Territory south of highway between Burnsville and Windom - up Bowlin's Creek and across the foot of Black Mountain at head of creek and back down Bear Wallow to just below Windom. One observer. All observations made on foot and total mileage about 8. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bob-white, 36; Downey Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 1; House Wren, 3 (Carolina? Ed.); Winter Wren, 2; Cardinal, 10; Goldfinch, 2; Carolina Junco, 225 (est.); Tree Sparrow, 2; Field Sparrow, 20; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 14 species, 305 individuals. Due to adverse weather conditions a greater number was not observed. This is the first bird census reported from Yancey County to the knowledge of the observer. James Hutchins, Burnsville, N. C.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Dec. 26, from 5:30 A. M., to 5:30 P. M. Partially clear in A. M., cloudy in P. M., rain in late P. M., calm, temp. 30° to 45°. Territory around Chapel Hill, including University Lake, Strowd's Lowgrounds, and New Hope Swamp. Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Great Blue Heron, 2; Mallard, 35; Black Duck, 30; Redhead, 1; Ring-necked Duck, 5; Canvas-back, 3; Lesser Scaup Duck, 20; Buffle-head, 2; Hooded Merganser, 10; Turkey Vulture, 12; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 6; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk; 2; Bob-white, 21; Killdeer, 22; Wilson's Snipe, 10; Mourning Dove, 28; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Flicker, 21; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 6; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 8; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Phoebe, 6; Blue Jay, 33; Crow, 49; Carolina Chickadee, 47; Tufted Titmouse, 44; White-breasted Nuthatch, 20; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 10; Winter Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 64; Mockingbird, 14; Catbird, 2; Brown Thrasher, 1; Hermit Thrush, 25; Bluebird, 77; Golden-crowned Kinglet; 100; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 17; Cedar Waxwing, 3; Shrike, 3; Starling, 42; Myrtle Warbler, 63; Pine Warbler, 18; English Sparrow, 23,

Meadowlark, 97; Red-winged Blackbird, 105; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Cardinal, 86; Purple Finch, 10; Goldfinch, 67; Towhee, 17; Savannah Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 468; Field Sparrow, 78; White-throated Sparrow, 600; Fox Sparrow, 6; Swamp Sparrow, 165; Song Sparrow, 268. Total, 68 species; 2,920 individuals. Arnold Breckinridge, Coit Coker, Dan Hamilton, Joe Jones, Thomas Odum, Edmund Taylor.

Pea Island. (5,700 acres of Refuge, extending from Oregon Inlet to Rhodanthe-15 miles, including fresh-water ponds, ocean, and sound. Also 8 miles of beach from Whale Bone Filling Station to Oregon Inlet). Dec. 28, 8:30 A. M., to 3:30 P. M., Cloudy, Northwest wind 14 mph, temp. about 40°. Observers together in car and on foot, 50 miles, 7 hours. Common Loon, 2; Horned Grebe, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 100; Great Blue Heron, 7; Black-crowned Night Heron, 9; Whistling Swan, 11; Canada Goose, 2,000 (partly estimate as are other large numbers); Greater Snow Goose, 100; Mallard 2; Red-legged Black Duck; 500; Common Black Duck; 500; Gadwall, 8; Baldpate, 25; Pintail, 1000; Green-winged Teal, 400; Blue-winged Teal, 1; Shoveller, 200; Ring-necked Duck, 3; Canvas-back, 4; Lesser Scaup Duck, 20; American Goldeneye, 2; Bufflehead, 6; Old-squaw, 1; White-winged Scoter, 20; Surf Scoter, 3; Ruddy Duck, 100; Red-breasted Merganser, 300; Turkey Vulture; 6; Bald Eagle, 5; Marsh Hawk, 20; Duck Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Coot, 1,000; Black-bellied Plover, 2; Willett, 25; Greater Yellow-legs, 6; Lesser Yellow-legs, 1; Marbled Godwit, 21; Sanderling, 50; Great Black-backed Gull, 100; Herring Gull, 200; Ring-billed Gull, 200; Barn Owl, 2; Kingfisher, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Short-billed Marsh Wren, 3; Catbird, 1; Robin, 10; Starling 20; Myrtle Warbler, 15; Athens (?) Yellow-throat, 1; English Sparrow, 10; Meadowlark, 25; Red-wing, 20; Boat-tailed Grackle, 25; Cowbird, 15; Savannah Sparrow, 100; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 20. Total 58 species, 6,300 individuals. Godwits observed for half hour flying and resting close at hand, Walker had observed them for two days before. Largest flock he had ever seen, and only record for the State after October 17th. Large rafts of ducks seen in sound but not identified, probably Scaup and Redhead. Walker saw Killdeer and Red-backed Sandpiper 27th. Mrs. A. C. Reed, Norfolk; S. A. Walker, Manteo; John Grey, Raleigh.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee. (that area of the park lying within a circle of 15 miles' diameter whose center is Bull Head, including such points as Mt. LeConte, Mt. Kephart, Greenbriar Cove, Elkmont, and the Tennessee-North Carolina divide from Collins' Gap to Charlies Bunion; also Emerts Cove and the towns of Gatlinburg and Pigeon Forge, just outside the park boundaries). -- Dec. 17, 7:00 A. M., to 4:30 P. M. Clear most of the day, ground bare and dry in lowlands, snow-covered to a depth of 1 to 2 inches in shaded areas in mountains; wind moderate, variable; temp. 44° to 60° in lowlands, highest 47° in Mountains. Altitude range, 1200 to 6600 feet. Observers in 7 groups as follows: Party I, 2 observers, 8 hours, 16 miles afoot, 10 miles by auto; Party II, 3 observers, 3 hours, 1 mile afoot, 10 miles by auto; Party III, 2 observers, 7

hours, 7 miles afoot; Party IV, 3 observers, 7 hours, 5 miles afoot, 20 miles by auto; Party V, 1 observer, 3 hours, 5 miles afoot, 3 miles by auto, Party VI, 5 observers, 7 hours, 7 miles afoot, 28 miles by auto; Party VII, 5 observers, 8 hours, 2 miles afoot, 30 miles by auto. Turkey Vulture, 21; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Duck Hawk, 4; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Ruffed Grouse, 14; Bob-white; 10 (one covey); Killdeer, 5; Mourning Dove, 13; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Flicker, 2; Pileated Woodpecker, 4; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker; 2; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Phoebe, 2; Blue Jay, 5; Raven; 6; Crow, 19; Chickadee (both Black-capped and Carolina observed), 90 (est.); Tufted Titmouse, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Winter Wren, 5; Carolina Wren, 26; Mockingbird; 2; Robin, 63; Hermit Thrush, 4; Bluebird, 21; Golden-cornwed Kinglet, 81; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 4; Migrant Shrike, 3; Starling, 12; English Sparrow, 30 (est.); Meadowlark, 7; Cardinal, 43; Goldfinch, 38; Towhee, 1; Savannah Sparrow, 3; Junco (both Slate-colored and Carolina observed), 200 (est.); Field Sparrow, 175 (est.); White-throated Sparrow, 49; Fox Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 26. Total, 48 species; 1050 (est.) individuals. As in 1938, Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins were not to be found. Absence of Red-breasted Nuthatches proved to be quite unusual. Seed crop of spruce and fir was very light this year. The Eastern Turkey was observed a few days prior to the census day. -- Charles O. Baird, Jr., Mary Ruth Chiles, Edward W. Dougherty, Delia C. Hall, John J. Hay; H. P. Ifams, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Johnson, Mrs. Frank Leonhard, Mary McGriff, Elise Merrell, S. A. Ogdon, W. M. Walker, Jr., Dr. Dorothy E. Williams, members of East Tennessee Ornithological Society; William F. Alston, Carlos C. Campbell, Betty Jean Hay, Elizabeth B. Johnson, Dr. Willis King, Joe F. Manley, Arthur Stupka.

The Chat

BULLETIN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB

PUBLISHED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

JOHN H. GREY, JR., EDITOR

1719 PARK DRIVE

VOL. IV FEBRUARY 1940 No. 2

THE EASIEST BIRDING IN NORTH CAROLINA

Thomas L. Quay - Raleigh

Many bird observers have been both confused and discouraged by vainly attempting to identify a nondescript sparrow in the grass or a flitting warbler in the tree tops. There is one spot in North Carolina where the only effort necessary to the close observation of thousands of both large and small birds is that of traveling to it over good, hard-surfaced roads. That spot is the Lake Mattamuskeet Wildlife Refuge, at New Holland, North Carolina.

On the first Friday and Saturday of this month Ross O. Stevens, of State College, and his students in Wildlife Conservation and Management, visited the refuge in order to study the bird life and also the management practices involved in caring for the 85,000 ducks, geese, and swans present this winter.

Early Friday morning, sitting comfortably in the lodge at the edge of the lake, we looked out over the marsh and open water at myriads of birds. Swimming in the canal just 50 feet away was one Lesser Scaup Duck, one Ringnecked Duck, 10 Mallards, one Pied-billed Grebe, and 5 Coots. Thousands of Starlings, Cowbirds, Redwings, and Crackles moved restlessly up and down the canal bank, close enough to identify with the naked eye. A hundred yards up the canal a Bald Eagle sailed into the trees.

The large flocks of wildfowl in the air took our eye. Thousands of Pintails flew by so close that we saw both the long necks and the long tails. They turned towards us and we were dazzled by the white breasts in the morning sun. They settled down on the ground

near us to feed on the wheat and corn put out for them.

Next came loose groups of honking Canada Geese, with their noticeably slower wing-beat and shining white throat patch. In smaller groups the beautiful, large, pure white Whistling Swans dotted the sky.

And all this while comfortable seated in a warm room and without the aid of field glasses.

From the observation tower we gained a view of the whole refuge. With the aid of Mr. Johnson's 36.5 power telescope we got close-up views of Swans, Geese, Pintails, Black ducks, Mallards, Green-winged Teal, and Baldpates, while the birds were resting quietly on the water. On clear days the telescope reveals the Biological Survey's aluminum bands on the legs of the Geese and Swan.

Friday afternoon we drove to one end of the refuge, just as a driving snow storm was coming up. We stood at the edge of a few acres of marshland while over 10,000 wildfowl of seven or more species were in the air at once, beating vainly into the wind.

Saturday morning we walked out to the lake edge along one of the old canal banks. Several hundred Tree Swallows rose from the myrtle bushes and flew around, no more than 30 feet from us. Myrtle warblers were numerous all through the bayberries. Whereas before, we saw the waterfowl from the side and from above, now we saw them from underneath. All kinds rose from the marsh and lake edge and flew directly over our heads, affording us unexcelled opportunities for studying both flight and form.

The unique thing about this refuge is that there are thousands of large birds which can be closely observed with only the slightest effort. Every North Carolinian should experience this great spectacle, whether or not previously interested in birds.

MATTAMUSKEET FIELD TRIP

Due to impassable roads west of Raleigh and influenza the trip to Mattamuskeet in January was cancelled. Since that time I have written to people in various sections of the State asking if they could go on another trip before the middle of March. From the results of my inquiry it appears more desirable to plan a trip for next year rather than plan another trip for the whole club this year. The Mattamuskeet Lodge is not able to give definite reservations because of conflicts in a meeting to be held there by the Biological Survey, which will also require the whole attention of Mr. Johnson, the Refuge Manager. I suggest that those interested in going plan to go in small parties before the middle of March, and that they write for reservations to be made for them if possible. In case the Biological Survey leaders are there it would be possible to stay at O'Neals Tourist Camp. C. H. Bostian, Sec. N. C. B. C.

ONE OBSERVER'S ANSWER TO QUERIES

Wm. B. McIlwaine, Jr.,
Alexandria, Virginia

In the July-August (1939) issue of The Chat Mr. G. S. Brimley asks for further information on the distribution in North Carolina of certain common birds. Having lived for ten years in the city of Charlotte, and having kept for the last three years of that period full records of my observations of birds, I offer conclusions from my own notes for the species designated by Mr. Brimley, for the Charlotte area for the period Spring, 1929 - Summer, 1931.

HOUSE WREN. A rare migrant, heard occasionally in spring.

BROWN THRASHER. My earliest spring record is March 11, 1931, when I saw 6 or 8 in a limited locality, one or two of them singing.

CATBIRD. I have no record for either winter or early spring.

HERMIT THRUSH. A regular winter resident, though not common. I once heard this bird singing softly on March 11.

CEDAR WAXWING. On one occasion I saw the young of this species in company with what I took to be their parents. They flew perfectly well, but they had funny, short tails. I assume, though I cannot saw with positiveness, that these birds were born not far from Charlotte. I saw them in the Steele Creek section.

SHRIKE. This bird is common in the area. I have seen a number of nests in the city of Charlotte.

PIPIT. Dec. 30, 1929-200, plus. Feb. 10, 1930-40. March 10, 1930-60. Nov. 16, 1930-50. Jan. 30, 1931-2. March 26, 1931-200. (Estimates)

PURPLE GRACKLE. No record of the nesting of this species in this area.

SCARLET TANAGER. In 1929 one male on Apr. 24 and one on May 8. In 1930 one on May 5 and one on May 6. In 1931 three or four on May 2; the same on May 6; and several records of single birds, the last record being on May 12.

TOWHEE. No Charlotte nesting records. The females seem to be a little behind the males, disappearing after the first week of May.

SONG SPARROW. This bird does not nest around Charlotte. Heading for Blowing Rock in summertime I would always expect to hear the Song Sparrow first around Lenoir.

FOX SPARROW. A fairly common winter resident.

THE WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB

Maurice Brooks, W. Va., University
Morgantown, W. Va.

The officers and members of The Wilson Ornithological Club appreciate the very courteous notice given the organization in the November-December Chat. It should, however, be pointed out that The Wilson Bulletin is now being published at the University of Michigan, under the editorship of Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne.

A Southern State, Kentucky, just recently played host in a most effective manner to the annual convention of The Wilson Club, the meeting having been held at Louisville, on November 24-25, 1939. Members of the N. C. B. C. would have found particular interest in a number of the papers presented. Arthur Stupka gave an interesting discussion of the breeding birds of the spruce-fir forest in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. North Carolina and Tennessee, in holding in custody this extreme southeastern extension of the Canadian zone, are particularly fortunate.

Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey, of Nashville, reported further on her studies on nesting Bluebirds. A discussion of intelligence in birds was given by A. F. Ganier. Eugene P. Odum presented an illustrated paper on bird distribution in western Canada. Comparisons and contrasts in the nesting behavior of the Prothonotary Warbler in Tennessee and in Michigan were discussed by Dr. Lawrence H. Walkinshaw, of Battle Creek, Mich. J. Southgate Y. Hoyt gave some of the results of his life history studies of the Pileated Woodpecker.

As a member of The Wilson Club, and an out-of-state member of the N. C. B. C., I can heartily second the suggestion of The Chat's editor that The Wilson Club will welcome to membership any North Carolina bird student.

Members of the W. O. C. in N. C. are Roy V. Komarek (now Florida) Raleigh; Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, Raleigh. Associate Members; Miss Ethel B. Finster, Asheville; Marvin Frost, Asheville, George B. Lay; Raleigh (now Boston); Dr. A. D. Shaftsbury, Greensboro; J. Tracy Towe, Mt. Airy; T. L. Quay, Raleigh.

ANNUAL MEETING-HENDERSON, APRIL 26th and 27th: The opening session will be held Friday 2 P. M., in the West End Country Club. The meeting will include a banquet Friday evening followed by a public Mass Meeting and a Field Trip Saturday morning. Those who are willing to read papers at the meeting are asked to send the titles of their papers to Miss Claudia Hunter, Henderson, who is Program Chairman.

ROSSCRAGGON WOOD, INC.

Mrs. D. W. Grinnell, Arden

Progress has been made in the development of the bird sanctuary and wild-flower preserve described in the September-October number of The Chat since that article was written. The first payment on the purchase of the property has been made and the deed is now held by the corporation.

All available funds at present are being used to complete the purchase, but plans for the future development of the area are being formulated. It is proposed to improve the present system of walks and trails and to extend it so as to make all of the steep terrain more easily accessible. Suitable native plants not now growing in the tract will be naturalized, but every activity will be undertaken with the intention of preserving unspoiled the natural wild atmosphere of the area. All possible protection will be given the bird and plant population.

As evidence of the potential value of this sanctuary the following notes of a brief survey on November 17 are given. Within a short time were noted: Blue Birds, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Brown Thrasher, Phoebe, Slate-colored Junco, Robins, Hermit Thrush, White-breasted Nuthatch, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Chickadee, Downy Woodpecker, Bob-white, Ruffed Grouse, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Cardinal, Towhee, White-throated Sparrows and one White-crowned Sparrow.

On May 2, 1939, 44 species were seen on the property, of which 20 were Warblers.

While it has been found impracticable to offer membership to clubs or organizations as such the corporation is glad to receive individual members who may be interested in its activities.

Memberships are of three classes. Active memberships are purchasable at $5.00 each, in five equal annual payments if preferred, for as many as may be desired, carrying the right of active participation in the affairs of the corporation. Each active member has one vote and pays annual dues of $1.00, regardless of the number of memberships held. Associate members pay $2.00 annually as their sole obligation. They have the privileges of the corporation without a vote in its management. Honorary members are those who may wish to make a donation but incur no further obligation. They, likewise, have the privileges of the corporation without a vote.

Subscriptions for any class of membership desired may be sent to Harold B. Swope, Secretary-Treasurer, Skyland, N. C.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
Claudia Hunter, President N.C.B.C.
Henderson

To increase our club membership to the one thousand members which we have set as a goal the Executive Committee has invited a representative group of people throughout the State to serve as a membership committee. The Massachusetts Audubon Society has 2700 members and is increasing that number to 5000. They already maintain certain refuges in co-operation with their State and employ full-time workers to increase the interest of the people of Massachusetts in bird life and the work of conservation. The Florida Audubon Society has 1200 members, maintains wardens at four sanctuaries, co-operates in supporting a lecturer on wild life available to schools and civic clubs. Our one thousand members will enable us to do much more in bringing young people into a finer appreciation of nature and into a desire to preserve the natural beauty of our State. The membership committee is composed of:

Dr. A. D. Shaftsbury, Greensboro, Chairman
Scout Executive J. J. Sigwald, Wilson, Asso.

Miss Grace Anderson, Statesville
Dr. J. T. J. Battle, Greensboro
H. H. Brimley, Raleigh

Mrs. E. M. Brown, Washington
Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson, Charlotte
Doit Coker, Chapel Hill
The Rev. Francis H. Craighill, Rocky Mt.
Mrs. Andrew J. Davis, Henderson
Theodore G. Empie, Wilmington
Mrs. Charlotte H. Green, Raleigh
The Rev. John H. Grey, Jr., Raleigh
Mrs. D. W. Grinnell, Arden
Miss Clara Hearne, Roanoke Rapids

R. H. Lewis, Oxford
Mrs. A. S. Pearse, Durham
Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, New York
Mrs. Henry Pike, Siler City
Dr. Ben F. Royal, Morehead City
Mrs. J. Buren Sidbury, Wilmington
Eli B. Springs, Matthews, Route #1
James L. Stephenson, Winston-Salem
Dr. Wesley Taylor, Greensboro
R. A. Urquart, Lewiston
Miss Mary Wintyen, Southern Pines

THOSE "MILLIONS OF SWALLOWS"

John Grey

C. S. Brimley and I included in our first Bird-Lore season an account of a swallow flight near Swananoa, in which the observer reported that there were "Millions of swallows," and in which we

suggested they were probably Tree Swallows. Interesting reactions have come to light from Michael L. Hoffman of Trinity College, Hartford, and William B. McIlwaine, Jr., of Alexandria, Va.

Hoffman writes, "I happened to be in Waynesville, about twenty five miles from Swananoa I believe, in early September and saw what I presume was the same swallow flight-on about the second and third, at Lake Junaluska. There were several thousand which flew in there to drink in the early morning. But they were not Tree Swallows. They were Cliff Swallows. I watched them for some time on two successive days and made absolutely certain of the identification, partly because I was so surprised to find those birds in that particular migration route."

McIlwaine writes, "On August 29,'36,I, with members of my family, was driving along the county road by the side of the Mountain Orphanage, approaching Highway No. 70. This is between Swananoa and Black Mountain. The time, as I recall, was shortly after sunset. Just ahead of us we saw a large flock of Swallows coming from the Northeast, and settling on telephone wires along our road. We stopped to watch them. Now and again some would fly up, disturbed,take a turn around the field, and come back again to the wires. I examined them carefully at close range through my binoculars. They were exclusively Cliff Swallows. Counting a section of fifty birds, estimating the sections, and multiplying, we came to what we felt was a conservative figure of from 2500 to 3000 birds."

This data would lead us to believe that Swananoa and Lake Junaluska lie along the regular migration route for Cliff Swallows, particularly since Jack B. Davidson of Swananoa tells me that there is an annual flight of swallows of some kind. He says "they sometimes blacken the wires from our house to the mountain orphanage, a distance of about one mile." However, it is strange that if this is a regular migration route that it has not been noticed before. The region around Asheville has been thoroughly worked over a period of many years. Observers like John S. Cairns, William Brewster and Miss Marion Boggs and Mrs. Dot Grinnell and Thomas D. Burley have not recorded similar migration flights of swallows. This is but one illustration of how little we know of the birds of our State and how much we need every observer to send in their data.

NEW MEMBERS

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY
William F. Alston	State College Station	Raleigh
R. M. Armfield	211 State Off. Bldg.	"
William Bragaw	1825 St. Mary's St.	"
Mrs. H. H. Brimley	106 Ashe Ave.	"
Mrs. J. H. Buell	42 Tacoma St.	Asheville
Charles I. Bunn	Box 3125,4th Dorm.	Raleigh
J. M. Burden		Aulander
J. C. Darsie	Federal Bldg.	Rockingham
T. G. Empie	Box 772	Wilmington
R. Bruce Etheridge	N.C.Dept.Con. & Dev.	Raleigh
Miss Maria Fletcher		Fletcher
Clarence H. Hill	403 W. Sycamore St.	Greensboro
Miss Janet Johnson	2602 Clark Ave.	Raleigh
Dr. Mychyle W. Johnson	Duke University	Durham
Mrs. Mychyle W. Johnson	"	"
Mr. Maynard S. Johnson	Lake Mattamuskeet Refuge	New Holland
T. C. Jones	Box 3604, State College	Raleigh
Mrs. James T. Ketner	Woodacres, Rt. 5	Salisbury
Miss Laura Lazenby	322 W. Bell St.	Statesville
Richard H. Lewis		Oxford
Mrs. Evelyn McNairy	Rt. 2, Box 660	Greensboro
Wallace Majure	State College Station	Raleigh
Mrs. R. A. Olmstead		Sanford
Mrs. Jessie Parker	E. 301, Boylan Apts.	Raleigh
Mrs. Lillian B. Parsons	407 Larch Ave.	Bogota, N. J.
Miss Patty Pittman	State Museum	Raleigh
J. O. Rowell	State College Station	"
Jule Sharpe	Rt. 4	Greensboro
F. D. Sampson	1629 South Blvd.	Charlotte
Mrs. V. M. Shell		Arden
Miss Susan Sheppard		Skyland
Mrs. J. Buren Sidbury		Wilmington
Mrs. J. J. Sigwald	Oettinger Apt. D-3	Greenville
Mrs. Roxie C. Simpson	State Museum	Raleigh
Eli B. Springs, Esq.	Rt. 1	Matthews
Miss Pauline Stradtman	Mitchell College	Statesville
Mark H. Taylor	State College Station	Raleigh
Miss Kate Urquart		Woodville
Miss Carrie Mae Watts	117 N. Race St.	Statesville
Chas. A. Webb	Asheville Citizen-Times	Asheville
Burgess Whitehead		Lewiston
Col. W. E. Wilmerding		Skyland
Fred Yates	State College Station	Raleigh
Mrs. J. L. Yates	407 S. Third St.	Wilmington

The Chat

BULLETIN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB

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JOHN H. GREY, JR., EDITOR

STATE COLLEGE STATION

VOL. IV MARCH 1940 NO. 3

THE BIRDS OF BUNCOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

C. S. Brimley

Compiled from the card catalogue of the Division of Entomology of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Buncombe County is situated in the Blue Ridge, about half way between the northern and southern borders of the state. From an elevation of about 2,000 ft. in the valleys its highest mountains, the Black Mountains and the Craggies, rise to over 6,000 feet.

The main source of our information on the birds of the county is the late John S. Cairns, who collected and observed birds at Weaverville, about 7 or 8 miles north of Asheville, from 1885 till his untimely death at the age of 30 on June 10, 1895. He published two lists of the birds of the county: one in 1887, enumerating 169 forms; and another published after his death, but dated 1891, which listed 304 kinds including subspecies. Three of those listed in the 1887 list were dropped from the later one; namely, White-fronted Goose, Barrow's Golden-eye, and Swainson's Hawk, Cairn presumably being convinced that he had mistaken other species for these. They are not listed here. Cairn did such a good job that his successors have not added much additional data. In the list of birds the information given is based on his observations, except where otherwise stated.

Cairns probably got his inspiration from the late William Brewster of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who made a trip through the mountains in the spring of 1885, and I believe met Cairns at that time. Anyway, from that time on Cairns was in regular correspondence with a number of the leading ornithologists of the country, many of his specimens finding their way into their collections, especially into that of

Brewster. The rest of his collection, after his death, came into the possession of the University at Chapel Hill and is still there.

Our most active bird student at present is Mrs. D. W. Grinnell of Arden, living near the southern limit of the county between Asheville and Hendersonville at an elevation of 2,250 feet.

The compiler disclaims any credit for anything but the compiling as the actual field work was done by others. A bibliography of papers concerning the birds of the county is concluded at the end of the list of species.

1. Common Loon Gavia i.immer. Rare transient.

2. Horned Grebe Colymbus auritus. Rare transient.

3. Pied-billed Grebe Podilymbus p. podiceps. Tolerably common transient. April 4, 1893; August 1 - 23, 1890; October 8 - 21, 1891.

4. White Pelican Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. A flock of 40 came up the French Broad River in May 1889; five were killed and two came into the possession of Cairns, one of which is now in the State Museum at Raleigh.

5. Double-crested Cormorant Phalacrocorax a. auritus. One taken near Asheville in November 1889.

6. Great Blue Heron Ardea h. herodias. Earliest March 29, 1894; latest October 11, 1890. Have never their nests but think they breed.

7. Snowy Egret Egretta t. thula. Only one a male in eight years collecting, 1891.

8. Little Blue Heron Florida c. caerulea. Very common in June and July in the white plumage.

9. Eastern Green Heron Butorides v. virescens. Not common; breeds.

10. Black-crowned Night Heron Nycticorax n. noactli. September 28,1891, two taken.

11. American Bittern Botaurus lentiginosus. April 12 - 16, 1891; April till October, not detected breeding.

12. Eastern Least Bittern Ixobrychus e. exilis. Only two specimens taken.

13. Common Canada Goose Branta c. canadensis. A few flocks pass over each season.

14. Common Mallard Anas p. platyrhynchos. Rare transient, March 9-21, 1894; October 31 - December 15, 1891.

15. Common Black Duck Anas rubripes tristis. Rare transient.

16. Baldpate Mareca americana. Weaverville, November 6, 1891, one shot. Lake Ashnoca, adult male seen November 7, 1935 by R. B. Wallace.

17. American Pintail Dafila acuta tzitzihoa. Rare transient.

18. Green-winged Teal Nettion carolinense. Tolerably common transient

19. Blue-winged Teal Querquedula discors. April 16-23, 1892.

20. Shoveller Spatula clypeata. Transient. Tolerably common in Spring

21. Wood Duck Aix sponsa. Rare summer visitor.

22. Redhead Nyroca americana. Rare transient.

23. Ring-necked Duck Nyroca collaris. Rare transient. Cairns. Lake Ashnoca, November 7 - December 20, 1935, fairly common, R. B. Wallace.

24. Greater Scaup Duck Nyroca marila. Tolerably common transient in spring and fall, October 8 -18, 1891.

25. Lesser Scaup Duck Nyroca affinis. Rare transient, April 9,10,1893, Cairns. Lake Ashnoca, common throughout November, 1935, R. B. Wallace.

26. American Golden-eye Glaucionetta clangula americana. Rare transient, February, 1893, Cairns. Lake Ashnoca, male seen December 2, 1935, R. B. Wallace.

27. Bufflehead Charitonetta albeola. Rare transient, Cairns. Lake Ashnoca, male seen, December 2, 1935, R. B. Wallace.

28. Old Squaw Clangula hyemalis. One taken in February, 1887.

29. Hooded Merganser Lophodytes cucullatus. Transient, tolerably common. Cairns. Lake Ashnoca, December 2, 1935, R. B. Wallace.

30. American Merganser Mergus merganser americanus. Transient, tolerably common in spring.

31. Red-breasted Merganser Mergus serrator. Lake Ashnoca, November 16, 1935, female seen, R. B. Wallace.

32. Turkey Vulture Cathartes aura septentrionalis. Resident, abundant.

33. Black Vulture Coragyps a. atratus. Very irregular in occurrence.

34. Swallow-tailed Kite Elanoides f. forficatus. A few seen each season on the higher mountains; transient only during the fall, August.

35. Sharp-shinned Hawk Accipiter v. velox. Resident, common for a hawk.

36. Cooper's Hawk Accipiter cooperi. Resident, very common, breeds in May.

37. Eastern Red-tailed Hawk Buteo b. borealis. Resident, common, breed in March.

38. Northern Red-shouldered Hawk Buteo l. lineatus. Winter visitor, common.

39. Broad-winged Hawk Buteo p. platypterus. Summer visitor, breeds in May, latest November 4; 1891.

40. American Rough-legged Hawk Buteo lagopus s.johannis. Seen occasionally in winter and spring.

41. Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. Tolerably common for so large a bird. Breeds on the cliffs of the higher mountains.

42. Southern Bald Eagle Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus. Resident, breeds, rare.

43. Marsh Hawk Circus hudsonius. Autumn transient, not common.

44. Osprey Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. Rare summer visitor, April 5, 1892.

45. Duck Hawk Falco peregrinus anatum. Seen occasionally during the summer months.

46. Eastern Pigeon Hawk Falco c. columbarius. Rare transient, October 19, 1894, female taken.

47. Eastern Sparrow Hawk Falco s. sparverius. Resident, breeds in April and May.

48. Canada Ruffed Grouse Bonasa Umbellus togato. Common on the higher mountains; found abundantly among the firs on Black mountains in September 1888. Getting scarcer each season.

49. Eastern Bob-white Colinus v. virginianus. Resident, abundant.

50. Eastern Wild Turkey Meleagris gallopavo silvestris. Common resident on the mountains, breeds from the first of May until the middle of June; getting very rare in the valleys.

51. King Rail Rallus e.elegans. Rare summer visitor.

52. Virginia Rail Rallus l. limicola. October 7, 8, 1891.

53. Sora Porzana carolina. Transient, tolerably common in autumn; April 30 - May 3 - September 1-6, 1894.

54. Yellow Rail Coturnicops noveboracensis. October 19, 1894, male taken.

55. Black Rail Creciscus jamaicensis stoddardi. Nest and four eggs taken in July 1887.

56. Florida Gallinule Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. May 16, 1891.

57. American Coot Fulica a.americana. Rare transient, May 15, 1891; April 16, 1892.

58. Killdeer Oxyechus v. vociferus. Occasional in summer, breeds.

59. American Golden Plover Pluvialis d. dominica. Rare autumn transient in 1891.

60. American Woodcock Philophela minor. Resident, breeds early in April.

61. Wilson's Snipe Capella delicata. Tolerably common transient, March 5 - April 12, 1890-1894; October 20 - November 6, 1890.

62. Upland Plover Bartramia longicauda. November 10, 1894, male taken.

63. Spotted Sandpiper Actitis macularia. Rare in summer, common transient, earliest April 10, average arrival April 13.

64. Eastern Solitary Sandpiper Tringa s. solitaria. Common transient.

65. Greater Yellowlegs Totanus melanoleucus. Rare transient.

66. Least Sandpiper Pisobia minutilla. Rare transient.

67. Ring-billed Gull Larus delawarensis. A pair shot near Asheville, November, 1889.

68. Eastern Mourning Dove Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. Abundant resident.

69. Passenger Pigeon Ectopistes Migratorius. Female taken October 20, 1894, Cairns. G. M. Garren tells me he has seen enormour flocks in the early eighties.

70. Eastern Ground Dove Columbigallina p. passerina. One observed May 29, 1891.

71. Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus a. americanus. Summer visitor, sometimes common, sometimes rare. Breeds in May, June and July.

72. Black-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus erythropthalmus. Common summer visitor, April 28 - October 5.

73. Southern Screech Owl Otus a.asio. Common resident, breeds in April.

74. Great Horned Owl Bubo v. virginianus. Resident breeds from mid January to late February.

75. Snowy Owl Nyctea nyctea. Once seen by Cairns.

76. Barred Owl Strix varia sp? (Subspecies undetermined) Rare resident.

77. Long-eared Owl Asio wilsonianus. November, 1889.

78. Short-eared Owl Asio f. flammeus. November 6, 1891.

79. Eastern Whippoorwill Antrostomus v. vociferus. Summer visitor, average arrival April 18, Cairns. Common in the mountains up to 3,500 ft. Brewster.

80. Nighthawk Chordeites minor Sp? (Subspecies undetermined) Summer visitor, April 19 - October 5.

81. Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica. Common summer visitor, April 10 - October 6.

82 Ruby-throated Hummingbird Archilochus colubris. Summer visitor, earliest April 17.

83. Eastern Belted Kingfisher Megaceryle a. alcyon. Common transient, a few breed, earliest March 11, Cairns. R. B. Wallace noted one all winter on Lake Ashnoca in 1935.

84. Flicker Colaptes auratus sp? (Subspecies undetermined). Common resident

85. Pileated Woodpecker Ceuphloeus pileatus sp? (Subspecies undetermined). Resident, rare, breeds.

86. Red-bellied Woodpecker Centurus carolinus. Common in summer, rare in winter, breeds.

87. Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus. Tolerably common resident.

88. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Sphyrapicus v. varius. Resident, breeds on the higher mountains.

89a. Eastern Hairy Woodpecker Dryobates v. villosus. A few breed on the higher mountains.

89b. Southern Hairy Woodpecker Dryobates villosus audubonii. Resident, tolerably common.

90a. Northern Downy Woodpecker Dryobates pubescens medianus. Possibly on the higher mountains.

90b. Southern Downy Woodpecker Dryobates p. pubescens. Resident, common.

91. Eastern Kingbird Tyrannus tyrannus Common summer visitor.

92. Northern Crested Flycatcher Myiarchus crinitus boreus. Summer visitor, arrived April 18 - 21.

93. Eastern Phoebe Sayornis phoebe. Abundant summer visitor, a few winter.

94. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher Empidonax flaviventris. One taken August 11, 1890.

95. Acadian Flycatcher Empidonax virescens. Common summer visitor.

96. Alder Flycatcher Empidonax t. trailli. Male taken, September 188?

97. Least Flycatcher Empidonax minimus. Rare summer visitor, breeds.

98. Eastern Wood Pewee Myochanes virens. Abundant summer visitor, April 29 - October 5.

99. Olive-sided Flycatcher Nuttallornis mesoleucus. Rare in summer, a few breed on Black mountains.

100a. Northern Horned Lark Otocoris a. alpestris. Tolerably common winter visitor.

100b. Prairie Horned Lark Otocoris alpestris praticola. Rare winter visitor.

101. Bank Swallow Riparia r. r. Rare transient, April 10 - 20, 1891.

102. Rough-winged Swallow Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. Common summer visitor, earliest April 13.

103. Barn Swallow Hirundo erythrogaster. Rare transient, April 11 - May 29.

104. Northern Cliff Swallow Petrochelidon a. albifrons. April 22,1892 April 15 - May 1, 1893. In early September, 1939, great numbers of unidentified swallows were noted at Swannanoa, and on September 2 and September 3 of the same year M. L. Hoffman reported thousands seen near Junaluska that were this species. Earl Hall reports thousands at Junaluska September 8, 1938. W. B. McIlwaine also reports great numbers seen near Swannanoa on August 29, 1936.

105. Purple Martin Progne s. subis. Summer visitor.

106. Northern Blue Jay Cyanocitta c. cristata. Common resident.

107. Northern Raven Corvus corax principalis. Common resident, breeds on Craggy mountains.

108a Eastern Crow Corvus b. brachyrhynchos. Winter visitor.

108b Southern Crow Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus. Breeding form.

109. Black-capped Chickadee Penthestes a. atricapillus. Common on Black mountains above 5,000 ft, Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell records it from Arden in winter.

110. Carolina Chickadee Penthesles Carolinensis Sp? (Subspecies undetermined). Cairns lists as resident up to 5,000 ft.

111. Tufted Titmouse Baeoluphus bicolor. Common resident.

112. White-breasted Nuthatch Sitta c.carolinensis. Common resident. Mrs. Grinnell calls it very common.

113. Red-breasted Nuthatch Sitta canadensis. Tolerably common resident, breeding on the higher mountains. Mrs. Grinnell records it at Arden only in winter.

114a Brown Creeper Certhia familiaris americana. Winter visitor in the valleys. Observed by Cairns October 14 to April 10, 1894.

114b Southern Creeper Certhia familiaris nigrescens. This recently discribed race breeds on the higher mountains and is probably resident in the county.

115. Ohio House Wren Troglodytes aedon baldwini. In Cairns' day a rare transient, at present a summer visitor and breeds. Mrs. Grinnell.

116a Eastern Winter Wren Nannus troglodytes hiemolis. Winter visitor, observed in valleys October 10 - April 21.

116b Southern Winter Wren Nannus troglodytes pullus. This recently discribed race breeds on the higher mountains and is probably resident in the county.

117. Bewick's Wren Thryomanes b. bewickii. Common summer visitor, rare in winter, confined to the higher mountains.

118. Carolina Wren Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. Common resident.

119. Long-billed Marsh Wren Telmatodytes p. palustris. Tolerably common transient, October 14-19, 1890; September 20 - October 31, 1891; September 22 - October 8, 1894.

120. Eastern Mockingbird Mimus p. polyglotteos. Common summer visitor, Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell says it is rare at Arden; a few winter.

121. Catbird Dumetella carolinensis. Common summer visitor, April - October.

122. Eastern Brown Thrasher Toxostoma r. rufum. Summer visitor, common, earliest March 20. Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell records it on February 27 and March 3 at Arden.

123a Eastern Robin Turdus m. migratorius. Rare as winter visitor, Cairns. May breed on higher mountains. Mrs. Grinnell records flocks in January, 1940.

123b Southern Robin Turdus migratorius achrusterus. Abundant summer visitor.

124. Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina. Common summer visitor, earliest April 8.

125. Eastern Hermit Thrush Hylocichla guttata faxoni. Common winter visitor, October 24 - May 15.

126. Olive-backed Thrush Hylocichla ustulata swainsona. Rare transient, April 4-6, 1890; September 15 - October 16, 1890; September 2 - October 15, 1891.

127a Gray-cheeked Thrush Hylocichla minima aliciae. Transient, September 11 - November 10.

127b Bicknell's Thrush Hylocichla m. minima. Transient, September 20-23, 1890, Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell also records it on September 21,1937, and in May, 1937.

128. Veery Hylocichla f. fuscescens. Common summer visitor above 3,000 ft., April 14 - October 10.

129. Eastern Bluebird Sialia s. sialis. Common resident.

130. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Polioptila c. caerulea. Common summer visitor, March 23 - September 9.

131. Eastern Gold-crowned Kinglet Regulus s.satrata. Resident on the higher mountains; October 13 - April 20 in valleys.

132. Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet Corthylio c. calendula. Common transient, April 3-27; October 12-18.

133. American Pipit Anthus spinoletta rubescens. Rare transient, Cairns. Only seen once, Mrs. Grinnell.

134. Cedar Waxwing Bombycilla cedrorum. Irregular resident.

135. Migrant Shrike Lanius ludovicianus migrans. Rare spring transient.

136. Starling Sturnus v. vulgaris. Introduced, resident, first reported in 1926.

137. White-eyed Vireo Vireo g. griseus. Common summer visitor.

138. Yellow-throated Vireo Vireo flavifrons. Tolerably common summer visitor.

139a Blue-headed Vireo Vireo s. solitarius. Transient.

139b Mountain Vireo Vireo solitarius alticula. Common summer visitor.

140. Red-eyed Vireo Vireo olivaceus. Common summer visitor, April 20, October 10.

141. Philadelphia Vireo Vireo philadelphicus. Once taken by Cairns, no data recorded.

142. Eastern Warbling Vireo Vireo g. gilvus. Summer visitor, rather rare. First April 21, 1899, local, tolerably common, breeds, Minot Lavis.

143. Black and White Warbler Mniotilta varia. Summer visitor, earliest March 28, Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell records it also on March 3, and on December 31, 1939.

144. Worn-eating Warbler Helmitheros vermivorus. Summer visitor, earliest April 15.

145. Golden-winged Warbler Vermivora chrysoptera. Rather rare summer visitor, breeds in June, earliest April 9.

146. Brewster's Warbler Vermivora leucobronchialis. Montreat, one seen August 28, 1939, by W. B. McIlwaine.

147. Blue-winged Warbler Vermivora pinus. Rare summer visitor, Breeds.

148. Tennessee Warbler Vermivora peregrina. Fall transient, September 10 - October 29.

149. Orange-crowned Warbler Vermivora c. celata. Male, October 18, 1893; female, January 15, 1894; both determined by Brewster.

150. Nashville Warbler Vermivora r. ruficapilla. Scarce transient, no dates.

151. Parula Warbler Compsothlypis americana sp? (subspecies undetermined). Summer visitor, breeds, earliest April 9.

152. Eastern Yellow Warbler Dendroica a.aestiva. Summer visitor, very common, breeds up to 3,000 ft., April 27 - September 1.

153. Magnolia Warbler Dendroica magnolia. May 8-11, 1890, May 7-19, 1899, Minot Davis; July 25-October 4, 1891.

154. Cape May Warbler Dendroica tigrina. May 5-15, 1893; May 7-8, 1894; September 15-17, 1894; Cairns. May 5, 1899, Minot Davis. September 25, 1911, common attacking grapes, E. V. Hatbeck. Montreat September 22-28, 1930; September 23, 1931, A. Sprunt, Jr. Often seen in early May, Susan Sheppard.

155a Black-throated Blue Warbler Dendroica c. caerulescens. Transient.

155b Cairns's Warbler Dendroica caerulescens. Common summer visitor, breeds in May on the Black mountains. This form was described by Coves from a specimen taken on the Craggies and named in honor of John B. Cairns. It is one of the few forms which has been described from a North Carolina specimen.

156. Myrtle Warbler Dendroica coronata. Common winter visitor, October 18 - May 18. Mrs. Grinnell says she has been them in June at Arden.

157. Black-throated Green Warbler Dendroica v. virens. Summer visitor, common on higher mountains, April 15 - October 8.

158. Caerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea. Rare transient.

159. Blackburnian Warbler Dendroica fusca. Rare summer visitor, breeds on the mountains, transient in the valleys. April 10 - September 15.

160. Sycamore Warbler Dendroica dominica albilora. Rare summer visitor, April 13 - September 15.

161. Chestnut-sided Warbler Dendroica pensylvanica. Summer visitor, common on higher mountains, April 26 - September 20.

162. Blackpoll Warbler Dendroica striata. April 29-June 1. No fall dates.

163. Northern Pine Warbler Dendroica pinus. Resident, tolerably common.

164. Northern Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor. Rare summer visitor.

165a Western Palm Warbler Dendroica p. palmarus. May 10-12, 1890; May 8-15, 1894.

165b Yellow Palm Warbler Dendroica palmarus hypochrysea. Transient, tolerably common, April 14 - May 13, September 14 - November 28.

166. Ovenbird Seiurus aurocapillus. Common summer visitor, April 17 - October 5.

167. Northern Water-thrush Seiurus n. noveboracensis. Tolerably common transient April 19 - May 17; September 10 - October 1.

168. Louisiana Water Thrush Seiurus motacilla. Common summer visitor, earliest March 25.

169. Kentucky Warbler Oporornis Formosus. Summer visitor, tolerably common up to 4,000 ft.; April 18 - September 20.

170. Mourning Warbler Oporornis Philadelphia. Montreat, July 31, 1931, one seen by W. B. McIlwaine.

171a Northern Yellow-throat Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla. Transient.

171b Maryland Yellow-throat Geothlypis t. trichas. Transient.

171c Athens Yellow-throat Geothlypis trichas fyphicola. Thos. D. Burleigh assigns Asheville specimens of the breeding bird to this race which he recently described Proe. Biol. Soc. of Washington V. 47, P. 21-22.

172. Yellow-breasted Chat Icteria v. virens. Common summer visitor, April 15 - October 1.

173. Hooded Warbler Wilsonia citrina. Common summer visitor in the valleys. April 12 - September 20.

174. Wilson's Warbler Wilsonia p. pusilla. May 7, 1894; May 8, 1890; September 22-25, 1894.

175. Canada Warbler Wilsonia canadensis. Common summer visitor on the higher mountains, May 4 - October 10.

176. American Redstart Setophaga ruticilla. Common summer visitor, earliest April 7.

177. English sparrow Passer d. domesticus. Common resident.

178. Bobolink Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Tolerably common transient, May 4, September 7, October 15.

179. Eastern Meadow Lark Sturnella m. magna. Winter visitor, common, October 20 - April 22

180. Eastern Redwing Agelaius p. phoeniceus. Summer visitor, earliest February 10.

181. Orchard Oriole Icterus spurius. Summer visitor, earliest April 29

182. Baltimore Oriole Icterus galbula. Common summer visitor, earliest April 16, Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell says she has only seen it twice.

183. Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus. Transient, February 2 - May 2.

184. Brewer's Blackbird Euphagus cyanocephalus. Noted by T. D. Burleigh on November 25, 1930, November 16 - December 31, 1932; February 25 - April 12, 1932; April 6, 1931; and by R. B. Wallace, November 19, 1935, from one to twenty noted on each date. These are the only records for the State.

185a Purple Grackle Quiscalus q. stonei. Summer visitor, not very common, Cairns. Brewster found several pairs breeding in Asheville in 1885.

185b Bronzed Grackle Quiscalus q. aeneus. Tolerably common transient, March 10 - 30, 1890, a male and four females taken.

186. Eastern Cowbird Molothrus a. ater. Spring and fall transient, February 21 - May 12, August 18 - December 8, Cairns. Burleigh noted cases of their laying eggs in other birds' nests in 1935, though they left for the north almost immediately after.

187. Scarlet Tanager Piranga erythromelas. Summer visitor, April 17-October 14.

188. Summer Tanager Piranga r. rubra. Summer visitor, common in the lower valleys, April 20 - October 7.

189. Eastern Cardinal Richmondena c. cardinalis. Common resident.

190. Rose-breasted Grosbeak Hedymeles lucovicianus. Summer visitor from 4,000 ft. up, April 15 - October 25. Seen several times at Arden in July, Mrs. Grinnell.

191. Eastern Blue Grosbeak Guiraca c. caerylea. Rare summer visitor.

192. Indigo Bunting Passerina cyanea. Common summer visitor, April 27 - October 20.

193. Eastern Purple Finch Carpodacus p. purpureus. Transient, common in spring, March 5 - May 5, 1890, Cairns. February 7, 1891, October 20, 1894, Cairns. February 13, 1940, Mrs. Grinnell.

194. Common Redpoll Acanthis l. linaria. Arden, December 3, 21, 1939, Mrs. Grinnell, first records for the mountains.

195. Northern Pine Siskin Spinus p. pinus. Resident on higher mountains, winter visitor in the valleys.

196. Eastern Goldfinch Spinus t. tristis. Resident, abundant, breeds in July and August.

197. Red Crossbill Loxia curvirostra pusilla. Resident on Black Mountains, breeds.

198. Red-eyed Towhee Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus. Resident.

199a Eastern Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. Winter visitor and also breeds on the higher mountains.

199b Churchill Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis oblitus. Peters and Griscom in describing this new race list a female from Buncombe County taken March 23, 1895. (Bull Mus. Comp. Zoology V.80 No. 13, January 1938.

200. Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow Ammodramus savannarum australis. Summer visitor, tolerably common.

201. Eastern Vesper Sparrow Pooecetes g. gramineus. Resident, commences to breed about April 18.

202. Bachman's Sparrow. Aimophila aestivalis bachmani. Summer visitor, tolerably common, March 28 - November 1.

203a Slate-colored Junco Junco h. hyemalis. Winter visitor, October 18 - April 14.

203b Carolina Junco Junco hyemalis carolinensis. Resident, abundant on the higher mountains.

204. Eastern Tree Sparrow Spizella a. arborea. Noted at Arden by Mrs. Grinnell, November 25, 29, December 7, 26, 1938; November 25, 1937; December 1, 3, 1939. Not observed by Cairns.

205. Eastern Chipping Sparrow Spizella p. passerina. Abundant summer visitor, March 9-November 4, Cairns. Small flock seen by Mrs. Grinnell December 21, 1939.

206. Eastern Field Sparrow Spizella p. pusilla. Very common resident.

207. White-crowned Sparrow Zonotrichia l. leucophrys. October 16, 1889, Cairns. November 17, 1939, Mrs. Grinnell.

208. White-throated Sparrow Zonotrichia albicollis. Common winter visitor, October 11 - May 18, Cairns. Mrs. Grinnell states that it is seen throughout the year at Arden, except for a few weeks in August and September.

209. Eastern Fox Sparrow Passerella i. iliaca. Tolerably common winter visitor.

210. Lincoln's Sparrow Melospiza l. lincolni. May 6, 1893, Cairns. Seen on seven or eight occasions by T. D. Burleigh in September and October, 1936; two seen by A. Sprunt, Jr., on September 17, 1931.

211. Swamp Sparrow Melospiza georgiana. Transient, common, March 27 - April 24; October 4 - December 1, Cairns. December 21, 1939, Mrs. Grinnell.

212a Eastern Song Sparrow Melospiza m. melodia. Winter visitor.

212b Mississippi Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia Euphonea. In Cairns's day Song Sparrows were found in winter only, but are now found throughout the year. T. Gilbert Pearson first noted them in summer, July 26, 1902, only a single pair being observed. This newly-described species is to replace beata, the Mississippi Song Sparrow given in the Fourth A. O. U. check-list.

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The Chat

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FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM FOR NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB

Claudia Watkins Hunter
Synopsis of Presidential Address

The progress of the club during the past three years is illustrated by the increase in local clubs, with a total of twelve, four being new clubs this year. Nearly a dozen more local clubs are in the preliminary stages of organization. Further progress is indicated by four municipalities having become bird sanctuaries; by the organization of Rosscraggen Wood in Buncombe County as a sanctuary; by the activities of the membership committee which has more than doubled our membership since last fall; by the numerous field trips arranged; and by some of the gaps in local records being filled.

Also during 1939 Dr. Pearson and the Brimleys have revised and rewritten the book on the birds of our State to the point where the manuscript only needs the results of the collecting done by the National Museum in the State last summer to bring the book up to date and ready for publication.

The chief assets of the club are: (1) an increasing number of young students of bird life, (2) a rising tide of interest within the State in our birds, (3) co-operation on the part of other organizations such as the North Carolina Garden Club and the Board of Conservation and Development, (4) an increasing membership fairly well distributed over the State, (5) the fine personalities of our bird students.

The chief liability of the club is that the volunteer staff has not the time to meet the demands for information, lectures on birds, leadership in organizing new local clubs, and guidance in forming and leading

field trips throughout the State. To maintain the interest of the enlarged membership these needs will have to be met or the club will stagnate. In order to enlarge the usefulness of the club we offer a tentative program covering a period of five years.

PROGRAM FOR FIRST YEAR

A membership of 1,000, some members contributing more than the $1.00 membership fee, (2) reserving a part of the Chat for helps to beginners in identifying birds, and printing the journal instead of mimeographing it as at present, (3) certain changes in the constitution giving various classes of membership so that our revenue can be increased, and also enlarging the executive committee, (4) helping to make the republication of the Birds of North Carolina a possibility, (5) an adequate program of state wide field trips, (6) pushing the movement to make every incorporated town in the State a sanctuary for bird life.

To carry out such a program and allow the club to meet the demands for an adequate educational program in the study and protection of the bird life in our State, we need a man to give his full time to the work of the club. Such a person would serve largely as a field man, lecturing in schools, clubs, groups of sportsmen, and other organizations; assisting local groups in organizing a club and cooperating with various cities in their efforts to become a bird sanctuary. If this sounds like an adventurous undertaking for the club we must remember that the Florida Audubon Society employs such a man in addition to several wardens, and that Massachusetts Audubon Society has several full-time workers, and that in our own State just a few years ago Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson secured more than 500 members for an Audubon Society and that group helped formulate our present game laws.

PROGRAM FOR SECOND YEAR

An educational program enlisting among others the State Board of Education and the N. C. Educational Association, (2) a series of week-end camp outs to familiarize our members with the birds along the coast and also those in our mountains, (3) the establishment of an endowment fund to help maintain the work of the club, (4) increase the membership to 2,000, and (5) the employment of an executive secretary to care for the increase in office work entailed by such a program.

PROGRAM FOR THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS

Good records on birds from every county and the gathering of data to supplement gaps in our knowledge, (2) an increase in the number of local clubs and in the number of municipal sanctuaries, (3) the executive secretary to furnish articles on bird life to each weekly newspaper as well as to Sunday editions, (4) the broadening of our educational program, and (5) increasing the membership by 1,000 new members each year.

PROGRAM FOR FIFTH YEAR

By this time the club should be able to undertake the support of a small refuge, (2) publish a volume on the birds to be found in our mountains or along the seashore or some other volume to emphasize the distinctive phases of our bird life, or the unusual opportunities afforded tourists to see the concentration of Canada Geese, Whistling Swan, Greater Snow Geese, shore birds or heron rookeries at such places as Lake Mattamuskeet Currituck Sound, Pea Island, Beaufort, Orton Planatation or Southport, (3) enlarge the endowment fund, (4) establish in each of the 100 counties at least one local club and one municipal sanctuary, and (5) increase the membership of the club to 5,000.

A general summary of the program for the five years convinces us that after all it is not an unusual program: (1) sufficient field trips and camp outs to acquaint our members with the bird life of our State, (2) accurate records from every county resulting from these trips and local work, (3) a printed, enlarged, and enriched Chat, (4) publication of the revised Birds of North Carolina, and some other ornithological study, (5) at least one club and one municipal sanctuary in every county, (6) support of a small refuge. To accomplish these objectives it seems necessary that we should have our membership increased to 5,000, two full-time executives, extensive program of publicity, a thorough educational program and an endowment fund.

The result should be in part a citizenship far on the way to knowing, appreciating, and protecting its birds, people who will not be ashamed when they meet the visitor at their gate inquiring about North Carolina birds, asking questions that only those with first hand knowledge can answer.

If this program is bold, let us remember the story of Harriet Berry, North Carolina pioneer good roads advocate, who has just gone on to other adventures in eternity, and the $150,000,000 worth of good North Carolina roads she lived to see come true.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB
HENDERSON, APRIL 26 and 27, 1940.

The meeting was called to order in the West End Country Club at 2:00 P.M by President Claudia Hunter. Mayor H. T. Powell welcomed the club to Henderson and commended its pioneer work as a city sanctuary. The Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. C. H. Bostian, reported that at the last annual meeting the club had 136 members and that we now have 294; that the treasury had carried over from last year a balance of $53.00 and had received $301.00 from dues; the expenses of the club for the year have been $216.00, leaving a balance on hand of $138.00. The Treasurer' report was received and referred to the Auditing Committee of J. J. Sigwald and Edwin O. Clarkson.

The proposed amendments to the constitution were discussed and the following action taken: "that a committee consisting of John H. Grey,Jr., Miss Grace Anderson, Dr. Francis H. Craighill, A. D. Shaftsbury and C. S. Brimley, be appointed to go through the Constitution and report their recommendations to an adjourned session of this meeting to be called in the fall not less than 30 days after their report is submitted to the President of the club".

Reports were given from the following local clubs: Durham Bird Club, Henderson Bird Club, Piedmont Bird Club of Greensboro, Rosscraggen Wood of Arden, Salisbury Bird Club, Southern Pines Bird Club, Statesville Audubon Society, and the Bughouse Laboratory of Washington. There was no report from the Pine Bluff City Sanctuary, Raleigh Bird Club, Siler City Municipal Sanctuary or the Winston Salem Bird Club.

The talks and papers included (1)"Domestication of a Bluebird", in which Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson of Charlotte gave us a humorous account of her four years experience with Tommy whom she raised from a fledling, (2) "Bird Houses" were discussed by Dr. Wesley Taylor of Greensboro and illustrated by houses built by Henry W. Johnston, 831 Bellview St., Greensboro, (3) "Field Glasses" were illustrated and discussed by Dr. Mychael W. Johnston of Duke,(4)Mrs. Charlotte Hilton Green, of Raleigh, described "Aids in Teaching Nature Study", (5) the relation "Girl Scouts and the N. C. Bird Club" was discussed by Mrs. A. J. Skaale of Raleigh and her talk was followed by (6) "Boy Scouts and the N. C. Bird Club" by Scout Executive John J. Sigwald of Wilson, (7) Miss Grace Anderson gave an account of the "Statesville Bird Sanctuary", (8) "Birds of Prey" were discussed by H. H. Brimley of Raleigh, (9) The Rev. Francis H. Craighill of Rocky Mount described some "Unusual Records of 1939-40", (10) Dr. C. S. Brimley of Raleigh discussed the relation of"Birds and the Man" and (11) Thomas L. Quay of Raleigh explained his intensive piece of research under the title "Birds Succession". Time did not permit Frank Williams, of State College, to give his paper on "The European Starling in America" which will appear

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in a later edition of the Chat. The Editor had a similar experience with his "Birding in Brunswick County".

The meeting then took recess to visit the garden sanctuary of Mrs. A. J. Davis and to drive along some of the streets planted by the two garden clubs of Henderson in cooperation with the Henderson Bird Club.

The annual banquet was held at 6:00 o'clock at the West End County Club with the Editor acting as toastmaster. Over 100 guests were present. Guests were asked to introduce themselves by local clubs; Statesville had three present, Charlotte had four, Greensboro eleven, Raleigh twenty-two, Henderson twenty-four, Washington three, and Durham four. In addition many guests were from communities where no local club had been organized. Mrs. A. J. Davis extended a cordial welcome to the club to which Mrs. N. D. Tyner of Greensboro responded. Miss Mariel Gary invited the guests to remain over for the field trip Saturday morning and to breakfast at 10:30 in her home. Mrs. H. W. Kendall of Greensboro spoke on the work of "Bird Conservation of the North Carolina Garden Club". Dr. Maynard S. Johnson extended the club a cordial invitation to visit the wild life refuge at Lake Mattamuskeet. J. J. Sigwald reported that the Auditing Committee found the books of the Secretary-Treasurer to be correct and commended his integrity and financial soundness. Dr. C. S. Brimley, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that the Rev. F. H. Craighill and Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson joined him in unanimously recommending the re-election of the present officers and the addition of Mrs. E. G. Flannagan, of Henderson, as Secretary. His report was adopted and the following declared elected:

President - Miss Claudia Watkins Hunter, Henderson.
1st Vice-Pres. - Dr. A. D. Shaftsbury, Greensboro.
2nd Vice-Pres. - John J. Sigwald, Wilson.
3rd Vice-Pres. - Mrs. Dodette W. Grinnell, Arden.
Secretary - Mrs. E. G. Flannagan, Henderson.
Treasurer - Dr. C. H. Bostian, Raleigh.
Editor - The Rev. John H. Grey, Jr., Raleigh.

Miss Claudia Hunter delivered her Presidential address which was followed by a discussion among the club members of the various phases of the work. Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill, spoke enthusiastically of the publication of the new volume on the State birds, and related some of the difficulties which he, as State Geologist, encountered in 1919 in getting the first book published.

The public meeting of the club was held at 8:30 Friday evening in the auditorium of the Henderson High School. Miss Hunter presented

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Thomas L. Quay, who had been instrumental in securing the speaker of the evening. Mr. Quay introduced Harold S. Peters, of Charleston, S.C., who is Atlantic Flyway Biologist for the U. S. Biological Survey. He explained that Flyway was merely a migration route of water fowl and shore birds and that Peters' area extended from the Artic Circle to the northern part of South America and westward to the Mississippi valley. A synopsis of the address by Mr. Peters is presented later in this issue

Saturday morning some thirty people assembled at 7:00 o'clock at the Vance Hotel, divided up into small parties and visited various parts of Vance County to see what birds could be seen. At 10:30 the group reassembled at the home of Miss Mariel Gary and her sister Mrs. S. R. Harris, Jr., for a delightful breakfast. Following this a machine was rigged up and Mr. Peters showed his movies which he had been unable to show the evening before due to a breakdown of the projector. Miss Grace Anderson extended an invitation to the club to hold its next annual meeting in Statesville, and the club unanimously and enthusiastically accepted the invitation. A check of the birds seen during the morning revealed 75 species as compared to 89 species observed at the annual meeting in Raleigh a year ago.

Birds Observed Field Trip April 27, 1940.

Pied-billed Grebe, Lesser Scaup Duck, Ruddy Duck, Turkey Vulture, Black Vulture, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Bob-white, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellow-legs, Lesser Yellow-legs, Mourning Dove, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Phoebe, Tree Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Brown-headed Nuthatch, House Wren, Carolina Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood Thrush, Olive-backed Thrush, Bluebird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Parula Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Pine Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Oven-bird, Louisiana Water-thrush, Yellow-throat, Hooded Warbler, Redstart, English Sparrow, Meadowlark, Red-wing, Summer Tanager, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS BY HAROLD S. PETERS

Mr. Peters said that in 1900 there were an estimated one hundred fifty million ducks and geese in the United States but that in 1934 the water fowl census showed only about thirty million birds. This decrease was due in part to the encroachment of agriculture and drainage of areas used as breeding and feeding grounds, and in part to the increase in

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the number of hunters equipped with more effective guns and ammunition who hunted over wider areas due to the development of the auto and good roads.

In 1934 the Biological Survey began an intensive study of what could be done to preserve the supply of waterfowl. From the return on banded ducks and geese it was discovered that there were regular migration routes followed by these birds between their breeding and wintering grounds. These routes are known as Flyways: Pacific, Central, Mississipi, and Atlantic Flyway. In 1929 some 134,000 birds were banded in the United States, but in ten years later 436,000 were banded. Of the 325 million birds which have been banded returns have been received on 200,000 or 6% of the total. Mr. Peters called attention to the fact that while there were 2,200 banders in the U. S., that few were in the South: North Carolina having 16, South Carolina an equal number, and Virginia 23.

In 1935 and 1936 the Survey sent men north to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to explore the breeding areas. Peters made his first trip in 1937, going to the above places to make estimates of breeding birds to work out trends in population, and then to Labrador, Baffin Island and on to the Artic Circle. In 1938 he revisited parts of this area and then in 1939 pushed north through Hudson's Straight, Baffin Island, and to Craig Harbor on Elsmere Island the most farthest northern point in the British Empire and within 800 miles of the North Pole. In parts of this area he visited breeding areas of Snow Geese, Blue Geese, and Brant.

The explorations carried out had revealed the principal breeding areas of our waterfowl in the Atlantic Flyway to be the maritime provinces such as Novia Scotia. It was also discovered that the Atlantic Flyway has many wintering birds which breed in the Mississippi and the Central Flyways. For instance, the geese which winter at Back Bay, Currituck Sound, Pea Island and Lake Mattamuskeet often have one of Jack Miner's bands, showing that they have not come south along the Atlantic Coast but have passed eastward through Kingsville, Ontario, and were produced in the western central part of Canada. It was also discovered that these same geese, produced in western Canada, do not continue down our coast to the Florida refuges, leading to the discovery that birds produced in a certain area are more likely to winter together, and in definite areas.

Plans for 1940 are somewhat uncertain due to the war. Newfoundland is now a belligerent nation and will have no co-operating agency there this year. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to be revisited for check on population trend. September is to be spent in lower Hudson's Bay which is an area of concentration for migrating Blue Geese and Greater Snow Geese. There is an open season there on these species which are on the protected list in the States.

Other plans are for work on the Federal Refuges of which there are 266, covering thirteen and one half million acres. Of these refuges only 178 are for waterfowl and cover three and one half million acres, and there is need to double this acreage to provide resting and wintering ground. The Atlantic Flyway has 55 refuges with 21 for waterfowl: North Carolina having three of the 55, namely, Lake Mattamuskeet, Swanquarter, and Pea Island, with Back Bay, near Norfolk, Virginia, and Bulls Island, near Charleston, South Carolina. The three refuges in the State cover 131,000 acres, and care for the largest concentration of Canada Geese and Whistling Swan of any state.

The Survey taken an annual waterfowl census in January in which all agents co-operate in the survey by plan, boat, a-foot, and even by rail one man being stationed in the cab of a locomotive for a particular area. The 1940 census revealed from 60 to 70 million waterfowl, and indicates that the population has doubled since 1934.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB

Mrs. Paul Allen, 2100 Roswell Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
Major William L. Allison, 318 Davie Ave., Statesville, N. C.
Mrs. William L. Allison, 318 Davie Ave., Statesville, N. C.
Mrs. Mildred G. Aycock, Fremont, N. C.
Dean Alice M. Baldwin, Women's College, Duke University, Durham, N. C
Mrs. F. J. Boling, Siler City, N. C.
Miss Mildred Brown, 128 S. Fulton St., Salisbury, N. C.
Dr. Roy M. Brown, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Bob Bunch, N. Center St., Statesville, N. C.
J. M. Burdan, Aulander, N. C.
Mrs. C. A. Cannon, Box 416, Concord, N. C.
Mrs. George Watts Carr, 15 Oak Drive, Forest Hills, Durham, N. C.
Mr. James W. Cheshire, Hillsboro, N. C.
M. L. Church, 1626 Queens Road West, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. G. Lotta Clement, Biltmore Station, Charlotte, N. C.
Edward T. Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
J. C. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.
T. D. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.
Henry Cooper, Wake Forest, N. C.
Georgia Cox, 2314 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. Thos. S. Creighton, 10 Greenwood Rd., Biltmore Forest, Biltmore, N.C.
Mrs. Carlton C. Curtis, Tryon, N. C.
Mrs. W. H. Dameron, Warrenton, N. C.
James W. Davis, Race St., Statesville, N. C.
Miss Azile Davidson, Race St., Statesville, N. C.

Miss Frances Dees, 2306 Clark Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
Tabitha M. Devisconti, 213 S. Main St., Farmville, N. C.
Mrs. F. P. Dodd, Wake Forest, N. C.
Miss Eleanor B. Easley, Wake Forest, N. C.
Mrs. J. B. Earl, Siler City, N. C.
Mr. Lacy M. Early, Windsor, N. C.
Dr. N. Thomas Ennett, Greenville, N. C.
Mrs. C. H. Emery, Davie Ave., Statesville, N. C.
F. G. Empie, Box 772, Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Nan Erwin, Montreat, N. C.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Evans, Brownsburg, Ind.
Mr. H. Grady Farthing, Dist. Game & Fish Protector, Boone, N. C.
Saul Feit, 1709 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C.
Eddie Folk, Wake Forest, N. C.
Dr. Harold H. Fries, 92 Reade St., New York City.
Dr. B. B. Fulton, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. E. C. Gaither, 255 N. Center St., Statesville, N. C.
Judge Henry A. Grady, New Bern, N. C.
Mrs. R. D. Grier, 421 Walnut St., Statesville, N. C.
Miss Emma S. Harris, Mebane, N. C.
Mrs. R. R. Harris, Arden, N. C.
Miss Marion Hanckel, Crab Creek Rt., Hendersonville, N. C.
Col. J. W. Harrelson, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. Eugene DeF. Heald, Hickory, N. C.
Mrs. J. E. Heinzerling, 113 Trade St., Statesville, N. C.
Dr. Wallace Hoffman, 586 West End Ave., Statesville, N. C.
Mr. J. L. Horne, Jr., Rocky Mount, N. C.
Mr. Wilkins P. Horton, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.
Bert Hughey, 803 N. Center St., Statesville, N. C.
Miss Annie M. Hunter, 1014 Monmouth Ave., Durham, N. C.
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Mr. W. P. Kemp, Goldsboro, N. C.
Miss Mary Kimberly, 221 Kimberly Ave., Asheville, N. C.
James Kistler, N. C. Dept. Con. & Dev., Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. W. H. Lashley, Box 7188, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. J. E. Latham, Hood Place, Greensboro, N. C.
[illegible] P. Lewis, Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Geo. W. Little, Route 1, Lilesville, N. C.
Will Long, Country Club Road, Winston Salem, N. C.
Miss Mary Lowder, 719 Roanoke Ave., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Mrs. L. H. Lyon, 911 Boulevard, Statesville, N. C.
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Jas. L. McNair, Esq., Laurinburg, N. C.
Miss Maggie Montgomery, Elm St., Statesville, N. C.
Thomas A. Morgan, Sperry Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.
John M. Morrison, Box 127, Beaufort, N. C.

Mrs. W. A. Murray, Mebane, N. C.
Mrs. Richard A. Myers, 2137 Radcliff Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
Miss Lily Norket, Davis Hospital, Statesville, N. C.
Mrs. F. H. Page, Box 5051, Biltmore, N. C.
Miss Ellie Parrish, Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, N. C.
Mrs. Geo. K. Patterson, Box 49, Weaverville, N. C.
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Mrs. J. S. Pruitt, Long Shoals Road, Skyland, N. C.
Miss Ann Rainey, 609 Holly Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.
A. C. Reid, Jr., Wake Forest, N. C.
Mrs. David A. Ricks, Hanes, N. C.
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Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Durham City Schools, Durham, N. C.
Herbert Sherrill, Brookdale, Statesville, N. C.
Mrs. J. J. Sigwald, Oettinger Apt., D-3, Wilson, N. C.
Miss Betty Ann Skaalo, Rt. 4, Raleigh, N. C.
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Mrs. R. P. Spell, Clinton Garden Club, Clinton, N. C.
L. L. Sronce, Brookdale, Statesville, N. C.
Statesville High School Library, Statesville, N. C.
Statesville Public Library, Statesville, N. C.
Miss Clara Barnett Staton, Queens College, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. Elton Stout, Siler City, N. C.
J. J. Sullivan, Box 3553, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Jaunita Taylor, Box 68, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Miss Kate Urquart, Woodville, N. C.
Mrs. C. S. Warren, Lenoir, N. C.
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The Chat

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PUBLISHED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

JOHN H. GREY, JR., EDITOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION

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WHAT ABOUT THE STARLINGS!

Frank D. Williams, Rocky Mount.

The two most abundant species of birds in North Carolina, the English Sparrow and the Starling, are introduced species. From time immemorial the Starling has been common in Europe, but only in the latter part of the nineteenth century has it been in America. The cities in which attempts were made to introduce the species from England are Cincinnati, Ohio (1872);Quebec, Canada (1875); Worchester, Mass.(1884); Tentafly, New Jersey (1884); and New York City (1890). Of the various attempts, the importations of 1890 and 1891 into Central Park, New York City, by Eugene Scheifflin appear to be the ones from which the birds now present originated. Scheifflin liberated eighty birds on March 16, 1890, and forty more on April 25, 1891. Some of the birds remained in the park and others scattered out over the city.

By 1900 its spread had extended only to New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. While the species was still confined to this area a Federal Act prohibited its importation from one State to another, but the Starling had already gained a sufficient foothold to insure its spread.

The first Starling shot in North Carolina was taken from a flock of three birds by W. F. Pate on April 5, 1919, near Willard. The bird is now in the State Museum at Raleigh. J. B. Etheridge took the second bird from a flock of one hundred birds at Manteo, January 19, 1922. The third report came from Pine Bluff on May 10, 1923.

Today the species is present in 41 States and has advanced to Montana, Wyoming and New Mexico. If the bird continues its present rate of increase it will be in every state by 1945.

Since the species is introduced, it has no natural enemies to reduce its numbers. Shrikes and hawks take a small toll on the Starlings, but they protect themselves by flying in zig-zag fashion in compact flocks.

By the middle of April the Starlings have begun nesting operations. They build in natural cavities in trees, woodpecker and Flicker holes, slanting pipes, and eaves and window shutters of houses. The nest is constructed of dry grasses, straw, string, cloth, paper and feathers. The pale blue eggs number from five to seven in a set. The male bird does most of the incubating. After hatching, the young are ready to fly in three weeks. The birth rate of the Starling is higher than any of the native American birds. One pair of Starlings have been known to have three broods in one year. Late in August the birds gather in flocks numbering into the thousands to feed and roost together. By November most of the Starlings have left New England for the coastal regions of New York, New Jersey and south to Florida and Texas.

The opinions of the European ornithologists and foresters generally favor the Starling. Its undesireable qualities arise from choice of nesting sites, relations with native birds and the flocking habit. Bluebirds, Martins, Flickers and some of the woodpeckers are often deprived of their homes by the aggressiveness of the Starling. One way to keep the species from boxes is to make is to make the hole one and five-eights of an inch in diameter which is too small for the Starling to enter. The situation is not as bad as it may appear at first glance, for Bluebirds can use a hole too small for a Starling to enter, and the same is true of wrens. The Flicker nests in a more varied habitat than the Starling and may be driven to nest in dense woods which have not yet been adopted by the Starling.

Kalmbach and Gabrielson, of the United States Biological Survey, after an investigation of over ten years, assert that most of the Starling's habits have been proved to be either beneficial to man or of neutral character. The survey of the total contents of 2,626 stomachs of Starlings shows that 1.6 per cent was cereals, 34.67 per cent was insects, and 23.86 per cent was wild fruits and seeds. The animal matter that a Starling eats includes insects, millipeds, spiders, mollusks, a few crustaceans, and bits of suet and carrion. The Starling helps the farmer by eating clover leaf weevils, Japanese beetles, potato beetles, grasshoppers, locusts, caterpillars, European corn borers, and livestock flies. Taken as whole, the damage done by the Starling on apples, cherries, corn,

small grains, grapes and garden truck is more than repaid by its attacks on plant and animal pests.

If the Starlings keep on increasing their numbers could be reduced by recommending their use as food. The bird is easily captured in its roosts at night with the aid of a flashlight. When the breasts have been properly prepared they may be used in a meat pie that is very appetizing.

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OCEAN BIRDS IN WINTER

Richard H. Pough,
National Association of Audubon Societies,
New York City.

On a recent trip to Florida and back on the Clyde-Mallory Line, I had a chance to observe the distribution of those species of birds that winter off our coast. The outstanding day of the trip was February 5, 1940, when we passed the Diamond Shoal Lightship off Hatteras at 10:00 A. M. We were in North Carolina waters until about 2:30 P. M., when we reached Virginia.

We were in the gulf stream and saw only a few Audubon Sheerwaters until we came to the Lightship, which was actually on the line of contact between the blue water of the gulf stream and the green water of the Atlantic. Along this line of contact was an abundance of bird life; large flocks of Bonaparte Gulls, herring Gulls, Ring-billed Gulls, an immature Kittywake, many Red-throated Loons and a few Common. I presume the reason for this great concentration of birds is that the warm water fish and other organisms of the gulf stream are being killed by the colder waters and float to the surface. If one of the men stationed on the Lightship were only an ornithologist, what records he could get.

Once in the cold waters north of Hatteras the Gannets began to appear and about 30 miles north we started encountering Dovekies. At the rate we scared them up along the route traversed by the steamer, there must have been hundreds of them to the square mile of ocean in this area. Here, too, we encountered a few Northern Phalaropes sitting on the water, and just a short distance after I figured we had passed into Virginia waters a Northern Skua came into sight and harried the gulls in the wake of the boat for a few minutes.

A NATIONAL PARK OF ARGENTINA

T. Gilbert Pearson,
New York.

These notes refer chiefly to my personal observations and impressions gathered during visits to Iguazu and Nahuel-Huapi, which are the only National Park areas in Argentina as yet available for the use of the general public. I was greatly aided in seeing these interesting regions by the gracious assistance of the National Park authorities - especially helpful were Dr. Ezequiel Bustillo, President, and Sr. L. Ortiz Basualdo, a director.

The Iguazu National Park, which includes the falls or "cataracts" of the Iguazu River, contains about 290 square miles of tropical forests with the river was the western part of its northern boundary. It was set aside as a National Park, October 9, 1934. It contains extremely few roads, and is virtually inaccessible to the usual traveler except in the immediate neighborhood of the falls. The falls are composed of about 275 distinct cataracts, the number depending on the flow of the water at the season when the count is taken. They are grouped in such a way as to form roughly a double horseshoe whose combined width is said to be 8,860 feet, about two-thirds of which is on the Argentine side of the river. The drop of these various cascades ranges from 60 to some 250 feet.

A visit to the Iguazu Falls from Rio de Janeiro can be made by a series of rail and steamboat journeys, but I found this route was not highly recommended by the American Express Company, and some other travel agencies. I chose, therefore, to make the trip by "vapors" from Buenos Aires up the Rio de la Plata and the Parana. During such a journey one changes boats at two points by the simple process of stepping from the deck of one to another. These vessels are clean and comfortable, and the food is good and abundant. Stops are made at various river towns and settlements, and six days are required for the up-stream run of 1,217 miles.

Turning into the Iguazu, a landing was effected within a few hundred yards, and over a gang-plank we walked ashore to a sloping bank of mud and grass. On a hill two hundred yards above the river stands a two-story concrete building erected to serve as headquarters for the park's administrative force. A few other small houses have been built near-by. This place is called Puerto Aguirre.

A bus-ride of twelve miles over a somewhat rough road containing many mud puddles brought us to the long, one-storied hotel "Cataratas del Iguazu", the one and only place in all that wilder-

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ness where a tourist may find accommodations. The hotel has a front veranda for its entire length, and has rooms sufficient to accommodate 75 guests. During my stay, December 1-4, 1939, there were eight guests present. Around the hotel a considerable space has been cleared in the jungle with only a few trees left standing. Between the hotel and the falls an observation tower has been erected. From the hotel only the upper edge of a portion of the falls can be seen perhaps a mile away. A view of the lower portion of the falls is impossible from here because of the presence of trees, and the walls on the near side of the gorge.

I was met upon the arrival of the steamer by Don Balbino Brauas, Park Superintendent, who later with two attendants accompanied me on a trip of inspection of the falls. We went along part of the rim on the Argentine side of the lower gorge and were able to secure a series of views covering perhaps one-half of the cataracts. Workmen were engaged in extending the narrow trail which rose and fell with the contour of the ground. It was necessary to walk with considerable care over most of this trail, in the meantime holding to a railing of bamboo poles. In some places steps had been made of cement. What I saw of the falls was impressive.

Perhaps half or three-quarters of a mile from the hotel a landing field for aeroplanes is under construction. Cuttings in the jungle indicated that the road to Puerto Aguirre is to be straightened. This work I was told would be completed, and a good road built, in about two years.

Fauna and Flora. One hundred and twenty kinds of trees have been found within the park area; and 300 kinds of butterflies have been identified by a Swiss naturalist, Dr. A. deWinkelreid Bertoni, now residing in Asuncion, Paraguay. All the jungle mammals and snakes of this section of the country are said to inhabit the forest. I saw none of these, but recorded a number of birds including two species of Parrots, various Doves, Pigeons and Flycatchers. Toucans were common. "Sociable Marsh Hawks", resembling the Everglade Kite of Florida, caught snails in a little marsh within fifty yards of the hotel; and perhaps 2,000 Swifts circled about over the gorge every evening between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock. These birds roost and nest under the various falls. A White-headed Woodpecker had its nest in a dead tree in front of the hotel; and 24 hanging nests of Yacu-caraguata decorated the long leaves of a palm tree. Insects, "bichos", were present, especially swarms of gnats that stung the hands, wrists and necks of tourists, producing swollen inflamed spots with black centers which did not entirely disappear from my skin for about two weeks.

THE SPRING ROUNDUP

Thomas L. Quay - Raleigh.

The various regional field trips appear to have created a great deal of interest in bird study, as the reports are most enthusiastic. Chapel Hill led the way with 116 species - the most recorded on any one day in the State. Below we give a tabulated record of the trips by localities, and append the names of observers following the list.

		Rocky Mount May 1	Raleigh May 7	Chapel Hill May 4	Greensboro May 5	Davidson May 12	Statesville May 13	Rosscraggen Wood May 19
Species	147	92	97	116	59	71	61	42
Observers	76	4	23	11	2	9	8	19
Heron, Great Blue		-	2	1		1		
Egret, American		-						
Heron, Little Blue		-						
Heron, Green		-	3	1		2		
Heron, Yellow-cr'd Night		-						
Bittern, American		-	4	1				
Duck, Black				1				
Pintail		-						
Teal, Blue-winged		-	2	3				
Duck, Wood		-	1					
Redhead				2				
Duck, Lesser Scaup			10	3				
Merganser, American				1				
Vulture, Turkey		-	4	29	8	10	2	
Vulture, Black		-	4	14	2			
Hawk, Sharp-shinned		-	1					
Hawk, Red-tailed		-	1	2				
Hawk, Red-shouldered		-		1				
Hawk, Broad winged				2				
Hawk, Marsh				1				
Osprey		-	1	1				
Hawk, Sparrow						1		
Grouse, Ruffed								1 with young
Bob-white		-	13	28	4	5		-

	Rocky Mount May 1	Raleigh May 7	Chapel Hill May 4	Greensboro May 5	Davidson May 12	Statesville May 13	Rosscraggen Wood May 19
Turkey			1				
Rail, King					1		
Coot	-						
Killdeer	-	2	2	4	1		
Snipe, Wilson's			2				
Sandpiper, Spotted	-	16	32	2	1	2	
Sandpiper, Solitary	-	9	30				
Yellow-legs, Greater	-		1				
Yellow-legs, Lesser	-	1					
Sandpiper, Pectoral		1					
Sandpiper, Least		8	30				
Dove, Rock		8					
Dove, Mourning	-	80	28	14	15	3	
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed						2	
Owl, Screech		1	1				
Owl, Great Horned			1				
Owl, Barred	-		4			1	
Chuck-will's widow		1					
Whip-poor-will		3	1		2		
Nighthawk	-	1					
Swift, Chimney	-	125	109	8	30	5	
Hummingbird, Ruby-throated	-	8	2	3	2	1	-
Kingfisher, Belted	-	2		2			
Flicker	-	4	11	6	8	3	-
Woodpecker, Pileated	-						
Woodpecker, Red-bellied	-	8	5	1			
Woodpecker, Red-headed	-	4	9			2	
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied		1					
Woodpecker, Hairy		4	5	1		2	
Woodpecker, Downy	-	8	6	1	4		
Kingbird, Eastern	-	14	5		10		-
Flycatcher, Crested	-	60	6	3	8	1	-
Phoebe	-	3	4	1	2	4	
Flycatcher, Acadian	-	3	1			1	
Pewee, Wood	-	23	9	5	12	3	-
Swallow, Tree	-	5	90				
Swallow, Bank		4	13				
Swallow, Rough-winged		4	37	2		4	

	Rocky Mount May 1	Raleigh May 7	Chapel Hill May 4	Greensboro May 5	Davidson May 12	Statesville May 13	Rosscraggon Wood May 19
Swallow, Barn		5	42		4		
Swallow, Cliff			13				
Martin, Purple	-		2				
Jay, Blue	-	17	37	30	12	10	-
Crow	-	18	12	6	8	6	-
Chickadee, Carolina	-	19	18	25	10	3	-
Titmouse, Tufted	-	12	18	8	3	2	-
Nuthatch, White-breasted		5	11	2	1		
Nuthatch, Brown-headed		2	3				
Wren, House			2	1	1		
Wren, Carolina	-	25	16	7	4	3	-
Wren, Long-billed Marsh					1		
Wren, Short-billed Marsh	-						
Mockingbird	-	9	10	5	12	1	
Catbird	-	30	17	8	6	5	-
Thrasher, Brown	-	9	30	6	12	8	-
Robin	-	35	54	15	10	5	-
Thrush, Wood	-	15	56	4	15	10	-
Thrush-Olive-backed			5				
Thrush, Gray-cheeked	-					2	
Veery		2	2		1		
Bluebird	-	12	19	1	25	2	-
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray	-	6	14	4	6	3	-
Kinglet, Golden-crowned			1				
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned			2				
Waxwing, Cedar	-		19				
Shrike, Migrant	-			2	2		
Starling	-	40	13	24	8	7	
Vireo, White-eyed	-	7	18	2	12	5	
Vireo, Yellow-throated	-	11	9	4	3	2	-
Vireo, Blue-headed		5	1				
Vireo, Red-eyed	-	15	38	4	25	4	-
Warbler, Black and White	-	4	17	1	1	5	-
Warbler, Prothonotary	-						
Warbler, Worm-eating	-		2				
Warbler, Golden-winged			4				
Warbler, Blue-winged	-						
Warbler, Parula	-	14	4		2		

	Rocky Mount May 1	Raleigh May 7	Chapel Hill May 4	Greensboro May 5	Davidson May 15	Statesville May 15	Rosscraggen Wood May 19
Warbler, Yellow	-	24	3	3	3	4	
Warbler, Magnolia			1			1	
Warbler, Cape May			1				-
Warbler, Black-th. Blue	-	4	13			-	
Warbler, Myrtle	-	25	36	4	1	-	-
Warbler, Black-th. Green	-		3				
Warbler, Blackburnian					1		
Warbler, Yellow-throated		5	10				
Warbler, Chestnut-sided		6			3	-	-
Warbler, Black-poll	-	30	6		15	-	-
Warbler, Pine	-	12	9	5	6	-	-
Warbler, Prairie		17	20	4	1		
Warbler, Palm			1	1			
Oven-bird		12	9	3		2	-
Water-Thrush, Louisiana		2	3			2	-
Warbler, Kentucky			2		2		-
Yellow-throat	-	27	26	2	30		-
Chat, Yellow-breasted	-	9	5	1	15	6	
Warbler, Hooded	-	70	4	2		-	-
Warbler, Canada					3	-	
Redstart	-	8	25	6	3	4	
Sparrow, English	-	20	31	12	12	4	-
Bobolink	-	100	23		150		
Meadowlark	-	9	8	8	25	-	
Red-wing	-	70	44	30	30		
Oriole, Orchard	-	2			6		
Grackle, Purple	-				2	3	
Cowbird			22				
Tanager, Scarlet	-	3	6	1	1	-	-
Tanager, Summer	-	24	20	4	4	-	
Cardinal	-	21	49	10	18	8	-
Grosbeak, Rose-breasted		1	1	1			
Grosbeak, Blue	-	2	1				-
Bunting, Indigo		4	6		20	9	-
Finch, Purple			12				
Goldfinch	-	250	181	20	10	11	-
Towhee	-	5	13	10		7	-
Sparrow, Savannah	-	15	1				

	Rocky Mount May 1	Raleigh May 7	Chapel Hill May 4	Greensboro May 5	Davidson May 13	Statesville May 13	Rosscraggen Wood May 19
Sparrow, Grasshopper	-	10	1		1	-	
Sparrow, Henslow's			1		2		
Sparrow, Vesper						-	
Junco, Slate-colored			2				
Sparrow; Chipping	-	30	61	50	30	8	-
Sparrow; Field	-	40	58	4	25	3	-
Sparrow; White-throated	-	26	71	8	2	2	-
Sparrow, Swamp		25	5		2		
Sparrow, Song			2			3	-

ROCKY MOUNT: Observers; Richmond Corinth, Randolph Butler, F. H. Craighill. At night Albert Corinth replaced Butler.

RALEIGH: Observers; William Alston, C. H. Bostian, C. S. Brimley, Wm. Bragaw, G. A. Cox, P. H. Davis, J. C. Dorsie, Frances Dees, L. M. Garren, W. L. Hamnett, Margaret Habel, Dan Martin, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Quay, Robert Rabb, Mrs. A. J. Skaale, C. S. Sullivan, Mark Taylor, H. M. Willis, Myrtle Wilson, E. W. Winkler, C. B. Woodhouse, D. L. Wray.

CHAPEL HILL: Observers; Bill Thomas, Omer Foster, H. Thomas Odum, Thomas Pritchard, Fremont Shephard, Howard Turnage, Joe Jones, Glover Campbell, Nancy Eliason, Arnold Brekenridge, Lindsay Olive.

GREENSBORO: Observers; Earl H. Hall and L. L. McAlister.

DAVIDSON: Observers; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson, Sarah Nooe, Clara B. Slaton, Mrs. G. C. Potter, Charles Sellers, T. B. Daniel, J. F. Wilson, E. E. Brown.

STATESVILLE: Observers; Mrs. Don Cochran, Mrs. J. M. Holland, Mrs. W. E. Nattress, Mrs. E. G. Gaither, Mrs. Earl Davis, Carrie Mae Watts, Maurice Stimson, Grace Anderson.

ROSSCRAGGEN WOOD: Observers; Grace Anderson, Mrs. W. B. Knox, Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Sarah Nooe, Mrs. Geo. Patterson, Geo. Patterson, E. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Holmes, Mrs. J. S. Pruitt, Susan Sheppard, Major and Mrs. V. M. Shell, Barbara Vaughan, Mrs. E. B. Wentworth, Rose Chapman, Mrs. D. W. Grinnell.

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AHOSKIE BECOMES A BIRD SANCTUARY

W. H. Bryan, Ahoskie oil distributor interested in scouting, presented to the board of aldermen a request that the town become a sanctuary for song birds. The request came through the local Boy Scout Troop which had been sponsoring a bird house building contest. The aldermen officially declared Ahoskie to be a Bird Sanctuary.

In his request Bryan pointed out that the sanctuary was designed to protect the birds already nesting and wintering in the town, and that since the boys were already interested in this work they would help protect the birds.

Ahoskie thus takes its place with Henderson, Pine Bluff, Statesville, Rosscraggen Wood-Arden, and Siler City as official sanctuaries.

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SALISBURY ORGANIZES A BIRD CLUB

Mrs. J. T. Ketner, Secretary.

The initial meeting of the Salisbury Bird Club was held in St. Luke's parish house Monday, April 15, 1940. The meeting was opened with greetings from Frazier Poole, Botany professor of Catawba College, who was unanimously elected President. Edward McKenzie was chosen vice-president, and I secretary-treasurer.

After discussion the first Saturday in each month was selected for the regular meeting day, with additional meetings to be called from time to time.

Everyone at the meeting, besides many prominent businessmen, seemed to be enthusiastic about making Salisbury a bird sanctuary.

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TRAINING COURSE FOR NATURE LEADERS

The Virginia Natural History Institute is now conducting a training camp for those interested in nature study. The purpose of the camp is to train leaders and those interested in becoming leaders in nature study.

The dates for this year are June 24 - July 20. Though it is too late to enter this year it would be a good idea to write for a bulletin of this year's camp and make plans for next year. A letter to Mr. R. C. Robinson, 906 Grace Securities Building, Richmond, Va.

The camp is held near Richmond in the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area. The total cost for the four weeks is $60.00. Families may be taken along at $10.00 per person which covers board and lodging in the modern cabins.

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AN IMPORTANT RECORD

A Mourning Warbler (Oporornis philadelphia) was observed by the Rev. Wm. B. McIlwaine, Jr., at Montreat on July 31, 1931. He writes: "A warbler seen distinctly at close range for a few seconds. It sat low in a tree, before dropping down into the thick underbrush. I studied it carefully through 8x30 glasses. My notes say - 'Sooty head and throat, no orbital ring, yellow underparts. No black throat. Then it was gone. But here was a Mourning Warbler. Since the throat was not black I suppose it was a female or immature male'."

This bird was included in Birds of North Carolina on the strength of Mrs. Donald Wilson, of Andrews, Cherokee County, reporting seeing full-plumaged specimens of this species at Andrews, (p. 303). This is a bird whose territory just touches North Carolina according to the Fourth A. O. U. Checklist (1931): which lists it breeding in West Virginia and Pennsylvania and migrating mainly west of the Alleganies to its wintering grounds in Central America.

This is the first definitely dated record for the State.

NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF CHARLOTTE

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnhill Clarkson

In the Chat for February 1940 Dr. Wm. B. McIlwaine, Jr., of Alexandria, Va., gives data on twelve birds for Charlotte for the period 1929-1931. My notes begin with the spring of 1933 and indicate some changes in the status of the birds he mentioned.

HOUSE WREN. Common in my garden, with from one to three pair raising from one to three broods in our boxes. McIlwaine listed these as a rare migrant.

BROWN THRASHER. In contrast to his earliest date of March 11th, I find them spending the winter almost every year.

PURPLE GRACKLE. Seen all through the summer, though I have not found a nest. Dr. McIlwaine had no record of these birds breeding in this area. Dr. Grey also has records of May and June for Davidson, Mooresville and Statesville.

RED-EYED TOWHEE. Is now quite common all summer. We watched one build a nest at the foot of our hedge, but the nest was never used. They come to my feeding tray all summer. Dr. McIlwaine found they disappeared after the first week in May.

My other records agree with his except that I have no data for Pipits, Scarlet Tanager, or Fox Sparrow. He mentioned the CATBIRDS as being absent in winter and early spring, and I have found theym returning on five successive years on April 19th, and two other years on the 17th and 18th.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. Common nester. I discourage their coming to my garden and cut down a beautiful white locust because shrikes used its thorns to spear their prey. Its thorns would constantly have grasshoppers and other prey wriggling on them until they died. We watched a shrike spear a Vesper Sparrow before we could stop the murder. He did this by cornering the sparrow and thrusting him powerfully on a thorn, which went under the neck and came out the mouth. The head was immediately jerked from the body as quick as a flash and left on the thorn. He dropped the body only on our excited and close approach, and every time we walked away he came immediately back to it fearlessly. He is an exceedingly interesting bird but unwelcome in my garden.

"Tommy Clarkson" our tame Bluebird has been assisting throughout the writing of this data, by alterately pecking at the pen as it waves along and by pulling my hair. His motive; he is in a playful mood and wants attention. ("Tommy Bluebird Clarkson" will feature a later issue; copy already at hand. Ed.)

MORE ABOUT THOSE "MILLIONS OF SWALLOWS"

In the February 1940 Chat we carried some information about the large flocks of swallows seen near Asheville in the late fall. Numerous observers reported seeing them, and one person identified them as Cliff Swallows. Wm. B. McIlwaine also reported seeing Cliff Swallows at Swannanoa in 1936.

Earl H. Hall, of the Woman's College, Greensboro, fills in our gaps with data for 1938. "I too saw swallows at Junaluska, September 8, 1938. The electric wires were so full of birds that no room was left for another bird unless dislodged. Trees were covered; roof ridges were packed. The whole place was over run with Cliff Swallows. I am sure there was not a million. There were many thousand. I am sure there must have been at least 10 thousand birds".

IMPORTANT! Watch for these birds this fall - the Cliff Swallow has the broad band across the rump. This is a decided band, clearly visible and is of a light chestnut color. Some mistake the Tree Swallow for the Cliff, but the Tree has no such band, although the white underparts often are visible below the wing tips when the bird is sitting, giving an impression of a white band part-way across the back. The Tree Swallow does not have the band, and the back is plainly dark green, or even bluish, and the dark coloration extends all the way down the back. Buncombe County has no record of Tree Swallows, so watch for these also.

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SOUTHERN PINES BIRD CLUB

Mary Keller Wintyen - President.

The Club meets every Tuesday morning 9:00 a. m., rain or shine, at the New England House. The first hour is spent in the Millen Bird Sanctuary where members separating into smaller groups follow the various trails. The next hour the groups assemble at the New England House, which is just a stone's throw from the Sanctuary, where the business meeting and bird discussions are held. This year the season started about January 23rd, and will continue through the 15th of May. Out of the 13 meetings held so far this season there has been only three clear Tuesdays. Due to this fact, the list of species seen to date also membership have suffered. Nevertheless our membership is nearly forty and our species identified range around 80, and we have until the 15th of May to go. We participated in the Christmas Census of 1939. Seven members of the Club braves the elements of the day before Christmas and listed about 33 species, 664 individuals.

Sparrows seemed to be the birds puzzling many members so articles on the Song, Field, White-throat, Fox, and a few others were prepared and read by doubting members during the past meetings. A most delightful talk on the Phoebe and Wood Pewee was given by Miss Fanny Bemis, a member of the Allen Bird Club, Springfield, Mass. The Club was fortunate this year in having as a member Miss Caroline Hamilton, of Massacheusetts, an authority on birds of the Connecticut Valley Flyway. Her talk on Hawks was most instructive; and very interesting was the one on the three Nuthatches, since the Red-breasted was seen here during and after the ice storm. During the weeks of February 6th and February 20th, a flock of Snow Buntings and 22 Ring-necked Ducks were listed.

On Tuesday, April 16th, an all morning field trip to Olive's Dairy took the place of our regular meeting. About thirty species were identified, the Yellow Palm Warbler, Prothonotary, and Pipit putting on a wonderful performance.

While many have seen a covey of Quail, others museum specimens or those from a hunter's sack, very few have seen a domesticated Bob-white the likes of "Petunia", owned by Mrs. Rassie Wicker of Pinehurst. Petunia was the center of attraction at one of our meetings while her mistress gave her history pro and con. She is not kept in a cage but has the run of the house and grounds. She mates, builds herself a nest anywhere from on the mantel to the fireplace and deposits her eggs anywhere in the house she has a mind to. Though as free as the air to answer the 'call of the wild', Petunia prefers the comforts of domesticity.

This year the Club conducted a Bird House Building contest among the Boy Scouts of Moore County. While not many house were submitted, yet I feel a goodly amount of bird conservation was put over. As the prizes were awarded and presented at the Court of Honor, April 12, at Carthage, when six Boy Scouts were made Eagle Scouts, I was able at that time to talk to those eight Scout troops of Moore County on Bird Conservation and how it affected each Scout. An opportunity I had looked forward to for a long time.

Dr. C. B. Worth of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., has been very helpful in diagnosing the dead birds sent him by the Club. Many thanks to the Chat for introducing Dr. Worth.

DURHAM BIRD CLUB

Mrs. Weldon Wilfling - Secretary

The first meeting of the Durham Bird Club was held November 22 in the Biology Building at Duke University. Dr. Paul Kramer of the Duke Botany Department called the meeting together and presided at the meeting. Dr. M. W. Johnson of the Zoology Department was elected leader of the group, and I was appointed secretary.

Regular monthly meetings have been held since that time, and a series of very interesting programs planned by the Program Committee composed of Miss May Hunter, Miss Bert Hopkins and Mr. Johnson. The talks have been given mainly by the club members. Subjects discussed include "Respiration in Birds", "Coloration in Birds", "Origins of Migration", "Mechanics of Migration", and "Structural Adaptations of Birds". In addition Mr. C. R. Wood, Superintendent of Recreation in Durham, told of the origin and development of the Durham Bird Sanctuary, and Mr. Arthur Lucas of the Recreation Department displayed various types of bird houses and feeding stations.

Weekly field trips are a part of the club's activities. These are held every Sunday morning, weather permitting. To date since November 75 different kinds of birds have been seen in Durham and vicinity A record of all birds and the dates when seen are being kept on a large migration chart. The attendance has ranged from 12 to 23 at the monthly meetings and small groups have gone quite regularly on the field trips.

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BUG HOUSE LABORATORY - WASHINGTON

Sally Bogart, Sec. Washington Field Museum

During the past year the Bug House has made splendid progress in its museum work which is carried on by High School students. The members are full of their usual interest and cooperation. They have put over a number of worth-while projects. This past spring at a meeting of the North Carolina science teachers at Wake Forest College an exhibit and short lecture was made by several Bug House members. During the Christmas season they put on an outdoor pageant which was considered one of the outstanding presentations of the season. Recently two Bug House members were the guests of the members of the new Greenville Museum at East Carolina Teacher's College. The Bug House members spoke on the history of the Bug House Laboratory and gave suggestions on the starting of a museum.

Lately the museum has received letters from many parts of the country asking for information on various subjects. One particular letter

from Texas asked aid in identifying a humming bird caught in a warehouse. The correspondent also wanted aid in preparing a diet for the small bird.

The N. Y. A. is planning to place a taxidermy project in the Museum. The Bug House members will take advantage of this course. There has been much interest among them in taxidermy. The mounted birds in the Museum range from a three inch hummingbird to an eagle with a wing spread of six feet. At the present, the aim of the Bug House is to collect and mount as many different species of birds as possible. Through this collection, we hope to interest and educate the public in the different species of birds. And we trust, that some day soon, we shall turn Washington into a bird sanctuary.

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HENDERSON BIRD CLUB

The Henderson club has held regular meetings except during the summer months. Among them two have been special meetings with invited guests. In May the meeting was held before the open fire in the Davis garden sanctuary after a field trip and supper in the garden. At this time the club was pleased to have among its guests 5 members of the Raleigh Bird Club. The March meeting was held at the West-end Country Club with Mrs. Goodrich, Ray Goodrich, Miss Hunter, Miss Carter, and Miss Myers as hostesses. About fifteen guests were present, and the chief attraction were the motion pictures of the Bird of Mattamuskeet and Whistling Swans.

The club for the first time, though in a very small way, participated in the national annual Christmas Census. Its chief project this year has been some field trips for school children in the fall.

The finding of a Red-eyed Towhee's nest about two miles east of Henderson last May 7, by Miss Ruth Carter, is the club's most interesting record for the past year. The active membership is about 30.

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BIRD BANDERS NEEDED IN NORTH CAROLINA

There are only sixteen bird banders in the State! We are missing a genuine opportunity to gain information about the movements about our birds through banding.

Take just one item we would like to know. Why do the White-throated

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Sparrows we see in the spring have much brighter colors than the majority of those we see in winter? This sparrow does not moult till later in the spring, so that the brilliancy is not a result of moulting. Can it be that the birds we see at that time are birds which have come to us from farther south; that is, are they adults which migrated farther than the birds we have with us which may be mainly first-year birds. If we had people making a study of these birds through banding we could gain a lot of valuable knowledge.

Banders known to the Editor are:

S. A. Walker - Manteo
Dr. Maynard S. Johnson - Lake Mattamuskeet
Jesse G. Primrose - Raleigh
Mrs. Charlotte Hilton Green - Raleigh
Harry T. Davis - Raleigh
C. G. Connell - Henderson

We would like to know the ten others for the State.

To become a bird bander one must apply to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., asking for a Federal permit to band birds. Many requests are turned down because the Survey is now limiting permits to those who have some kind of study in mind - such as the White-throated Sparrow study above. Sot it will be well to think up a project before you apply. The Chat will be glad to help you work out a project, and then send a letter about the project with your letter of application.

NEST RECORD CARDS

The enclosed cards are for immediate use. Record each nest identified on a separate card. By the co-operation of all members we may build up an enviable mass of nesting data on the breeding birds of the State. No nest should be recorded unless identification is positive; for a faulty record is worse than none at all. Mail cards to the Chat by September 1st. Additional cards may be had by a self-addressed envelope to the Chat.

Elmer Brown- Davidson College.

PEA ISLAND FIELD TRIP IN AUGUST

Full details of the trip will be mailed out later. Tentative date is between August 5-10th, at the height of the shore bird migration. Refuge Manager S. A. Walker of Manteo will again play host. Ask those thirty who went last year !

The Chat

BULLETIN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB
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BIRDS OF THE BEAUFORT REGION

Mrs. Roxie Collie Simpson,
N. C. State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.

The territory included under Beaufort Region is most of Carteret County and Craven County from New Bern down to Carteret. Within this territory are found fresh water lake, ponds, marshes, and woodlands; brackish and sale waters, and marshes, as well as open beaches: thereby, affording a wide range of habitats.

Dr. Elliott Coues, as army physician, was station at Ft. Macon in 1869-70, and made the first systematic observations of the birds of this area. Since this time the status of many species has changed; some becoming more rare, while others have become more common. From the records, some species appear to be less common than they undoubtedly are. There is need for more observations inland, particularly during the winter and early spring.

This list includes all the species of which there is any available record for this region. My observations for the past six summers and last fall and winter are greatly supplemented by the card catalogue of the Entomology Division kept by C. S. Brimley. I also had access to Francis Harper's "List of Birds Observed in Carteret Co., N. C. from June 20-Sept. 16, 1913." and "A List of Mid-Summer Birds of the Beaufort Region Observed from June 12-Aug.12,1929" by E.E.Brown.

1. Gavia i. immer, Common Loon. Winter visitor. A few are seen occasionally around Beaufort and Morehead during the summer months, always in non-breeding plumage.

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2. Gavia stellata, Red-throated Loon. On July 3, 1912, a dead bird washed ashore at Beaufort. H. H. Brimley reported them not uncommon on the Neuse below New Bern in 1884 and 1835. T. W. Adickes recorded them as being common at Cape Lookout Feb. 1909. I saw one in Beaufort Harbor March 2, 1940.

3. Colymbus grisegena holboelli, Holboell's Grebe. In 1871 Coues reported them as occasional in winter. Specimens in the flesh were exhibited at the New Bern Fair in 1892-93.

4. Colymbus auritus, Horned Grebe. Winter visitor; abundant Sept.-May.

5. Podilymbus p. podiceps, Pied-billed Grebe. Coues, in 1871, recorded them as being [illegible] in winter at Ft. Macon. R. L. Barney reported them common at Beaufort winter 1919-20. H. H. Brimley found them nesting at Lake Ellis June 1909 and saw one in late Jan. 1911. I found them on Mullet Pond Oct. 29, 1939.

6. Puffinus griseus, Sooty Shearwater. Coues saw one at Ft. Macon May 21, 1870. At Cape Lookout, May 26, 1924, two were seen by R. J. Coles. Burleigh in the Auk Oct. 1937 reported finding an injured bird unable to fly at the fort May 28, 1932. H. H. Brimley collected one off Bogue Banks, June 8, 1892. J. S. Gutsell and Captain [illegible] Arthur picked one up dead one mile S. of Shackleford Banks June 3,1930

7. Puffinus l. lherminieri, Audobon's Shearwater. One picked up dead July 28, 1910 at Beaufort by S. C. Bruner. July 26, 1925, one found dying on beach of Bogue Banks by J. S. Gutsell and R. H. Luce. Coles saw a flock of 100 at Cape Lookout on July 24, 1924. One collected by Coker & Hildebrand on Bogue Banks July 6, 1925. (Pearson in MSS). On Aug. 11, 1936, I saw one off Cape Lookout. Francis Harper saw one, two or three miles off Shackleford Banks July 13, 1913.

8. Puffinus diomedea borealis, Cory's Shearwater. Atkinson identified a wing picked up near Beaufort as this species. H. H. Brimley killed a Shearwater in 1884 which he took to be a Manx Shearwater but which was probably this. (C.S.B.)

9. Oceanites oceanicus, Wilson's Petrel. At Beaufort T. C. Pearson reported thousands washed ashore Aug. 28, 1893, along the shore line from Beaufort Harbor to Cape Lookout. I found them common off shore mid Aug. 1936. One seen in Beaufort Inlet July 2, 1938, by Pearson and H. H. Brimley.

10. Phaeton lepturus catesbyi, Yellow-billed Tropic-bird. Dr. H. F. Prytherch and Senator J. W. Bailey saw one while fishing at Whistle Buoy off Cape Lookout Aug. 12, 1936.

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11. Pelecanus o. occidentalis, Eastern Brown Pelican. Irregular summer visitor. Seen at Beaufort Oct. 29, 1939 and March 2, 1940. J. H. Grey and C. S. Brimley saw two at Ft. Macon May 11, 1936. Pearson and H. H. Brimley observed one near Harker's Is., June 14, 1939.

12. Moris bassana, Cannet. At Ft. Macon Coues observed several in Feb. and March of 1869 and 1870. An adult male taken at Cape Lookout Feb. 12, 1924, was received at State Museum from John E. Lewis of Morehead City. On Jan. 17, 1932, Royal saw about 200 fly from Core Sound to the ocean. (Pearson MSS.) About the first of Feb. 1940 Cannets were reported as common on the Outer Banks by fishermen.

13a. Phalacrocorax a. auritus, Double-crested Cormorant. Coues reported them very common in winter. I found them common in Beaufort Harbor winter 1939-40. Most of the birds seen were buff or whitish on the breast indicating immature birds.

13b. Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus, Florida Cormorant. Summer resident; breeds on Great Lake.

14. Anhinga anhinga, Water-Turkey. One received at State Museum from Atlantic June 3, 1924. Dr. Ben F. Royal of Morehead said that some 6 or 7 pairs nested in company with the cormorants at Great Lake in 1932.

15. Fregata magnificens, Man-o'-war-bird. R. J. Coles captured and released an exhausted bird on July 10, 1917, at Cape Lookout.

16. Ardea h. herodias, Great Blue Heron. Resident; breeds at Great Lake. Common on the marshes and shoals. On Dec. 11, 1939, I counted 9 on Shark Shoal standing together in a line.

17. Casmerodius albus egretta, American Egret. Summer visitor; [illegible] Beaufort.

18. Egretta t. thula, Snowy Egret. Summer visitor. I found several pairs [illegible] rookery at Lenoxville May 28, 1933. [illegible] Dec. 11 around Beaufort.

19. Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis, Louisiana Heron. Summer visitor, rather common May through Nov. Breeds at Beaufort.

20. Florida c. caerulea, Little Blue Heron. Summer visitor, common. Colony at Great Lake and Beaufort.

21. Butorides v. virescens, Little Green Heron. Summer visitor; abundant through Sept.

22. Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli, Black-crowned Night Heron. Summer visitor; uncommon. Nests at Great Lake, Brown's Island and Beaufort. An immature bird was observed almost every night on the U.S.Fisheries Dock during the first two weeks in Dec. 1939.

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23. Nyctanassa v. violacea, Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Summer visitor; uncommon. Dr. Ben F. Royal reported about half dozen pairs nesting at Great Lake in 1932.

24. Botaurus lentiginosus, American Bittern. Coues observed Bitterns from Sept. to May. H. H. Brimley saw several at Lake Ellis in May 1906 and one Jan. 21, 1911.

25. Ixobrychus e. exilis, Least Bittern. Summer visitor; breeds on Lake Ellis.

26. Plegadis f. falcinellus, Glossy Ibis. Clyde Mason secured an immature specimen for the State Museum on the beach near Atlantic Feb. 9, 1940.

27. Guara alba, White Ibis. One taken by Pearson on North River, N. E. of Beaufort July 26, 1898.

28. Branta c. canadensis, Canada Goose. Coues found it plentiful at Ft. Macon from Nov. to March some earlier and later. H. H. Brimley reported them common at Lake Ellis in winter 1906-1911.

29. Branta bernicla hrota, American Brant. Coues stated that this species was common in winter and seen until April 6.

30. Chen hyperborea atlantica, Greater Snow Goose. Two taken on Trent R. near New Bern in 1884. One killed at Davis Nov. 30, 1933.

31. Chen caerulescens, Blue Goose. One taken and kept alive in spring of 1884 on Bogue Beach.

32. Anas p. platyrhynchos, Mallard. Common in winter on the pond. Philipp reported seeing one June 18, 1909, at Lake Ellis.

33. Anas rubripes tristis, Black Duck. One of the regular winter ducks at Lake Ellis, 2 seen there in June 1906. E. E. Brown saw 5 July 23, 1929, on Slocums Creek near Havelock; he also said 1 or 2 pairs have been known to breed on Hog Island.

34. Chaulelasmus streperus, Gadwall. Winter visitor.

35. Mareca americana, Baldpate. Coues recorded this duck as being common at Ft. Macon. H. H. Brimley saw one Nov. 1, 1911 at Lake Ellis.

36. Dafila acuta tzitzihoa, American Pintail. H. H. Brimley said they were not uncommon in winter at Lake Ellis. H. F. Brytherch reported seeing 32 Pintail near Piver's Island Sept. 18, 1930.

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37. Nettion carolinense, Green-winged Teal. At Ft. Macon, Coues reported it very common and among the first to arrive and the last to leave. H. H. Brimley found one at Lake Ellis Nov. 1, 1911. One was killed on Mullet Pond Oct. 29, 1939.

38. Querquedula discors, Blue-winged Teal. Coues reported the Blue-wing common also. E. E. Brown saw a flock of eight Sept. 16, 1931, at Lake Ellis.

39. Spatula clypeata, Shoveller. Dec. 17-23, 1909, H. H. Brimley on several occasions saw a small flock at Lake Ellis. On Jan. 20, 1940 I saw a pair near the Causeway to Piver's Island.

40. Aix sponsa, Wood Duck. Coues recorded the Wood Duck as resident; abundant; and breeding at Ft. Macon. Breeds at Lake Ellis.

41. Nyroca americana, Redhead. Coues listed the Redhead as abundant at Ft. Macon. H. H. Brimley saw one Nove. 1, 1911, at Lake Ellis.

42. Nyroca collaris, Ring-necked Duck. H. H. Brimley saw 3 females at Lake Ellis Nov. 1, 1911.

43. Nyroca marila, Greater Scaup. Coues in 1871 listed it as abundant

44. Nyroca affinis, Lesser Scaup. Abundant winter visitor. H.H.Brimley saw two at Lake Ellis in June 1906.

45. Glaucionetta clangula americana, American Golden-eye. Winter visitor.

46. Charitonetta albeola, Buffle-head. Winter visitor.

47. Melanitta deglandi, White-winged Scoter. Specimens exhibited at the New Bern fair in 1892, 1893. Two taken near Beaufort Jan. 25, 1893

48. Melanitta perspicillata, Surf Scoter. Coues recorded this scoter as very common. The commonest duck in the New Bern Market in Feb. 1893. H. H. Brimley saw a young male as Slocum's Creek Nov. 9, 1913. He found them common at New Bern late Dec. 1915.

49. Oidemia americana, American Scoter. Coues found the American Scoter common at Ft. Macon.

50. Erismatura jamaicensis rubida, Ruddy Duck. Common in winter on Neuse R. at New Bern, 1884-85. H. H. Brimley saw one Nov. 1, 1911 at Lake Ellis. I observed one at Morehead draw Jan. 20, 1940.

51. Lophodytes cucullatus, Hooded Merganser. Fairly common winter visitor.

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52. Mergus merganser americanus, American merganser. Two collected by H. H. Brimley at New Bern in Jan. 1885.

53. Mergus serrator, Red-breasted Merganser. Recorded by Coues as very abundant Oct-April. Injured female caught in marshes near Piver's Island, July 12, 1929 and recorded by E. E. Brown. June 17, 1929, Brown saw 15 birds on Bird Shoal, Beaufort, and on the 25th he saw two more. On Jan. 18, 1940 I saw 25 in Beaufort Harbor, after then they were common until March.

54. Cathartes aura septentrionalis, Turkey Vulture. Resident; common.

55. Coragyps a. atratus, Black Vulture. Resident; appeared to be more common than the Turkey Vulture around Beaufort.

56. Elanoides f. forficatus, Swallow-tailed Kite. At Lake Ellis two seen in June 1905; one in May 1906, four in May 1907 (C.S.Brimley). On June 16, 1910 H. H. Brimley saw one flying over Great Lake and three flying near Camp Bryan. On May 2, 1911 he saw two flying near Camp Bryan.

57. Accipiter v. velox, Sharp-shinned Hawk. Coues recorded one taken at Ft. Macon in Sept.

58. Accipiter cooperi, Cooper's Hawk. Coues in 1871 listed it as being frequent; apparently resident. E. E. Brown recorded one from New Bern Aug. 12, 1929. I saw one on Piver's Island Feb. 13, 1940.

59. Buteo l. lineatus, Northern Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident; fairly common.

60. Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus, Bald Eagle. Resident; not uncommon for an eagle.

61. Circus hudsonius, Marsh Hawk. Resident; common.

62. Pandion haliaetus carolinensis, Osprey. Resident, breeds on Great Lake. The Osprey is probably the most commonly seen hawk around this region.

63. Falco c. columbarius, Pigeon Hawk. I saw one chasing a Boat-tail Grackle on Town Shoal Sept. 19, 1939.

64. Falco s. sparverius, Sparrow Hawk. Resident.

65. Colinus v. virginianus, Bob-white. Resident. Brown recorded the Bob-white as rather common on the mainland through the region.

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66. Meleagris gallopavo silvestris, Eastern Turkey. In 1930 H. H. Brimley reported the wild turkey still found in the Lake Ellis region in considerable numbers.

67. Rallus elegans, King Rail. Philipp found it common at Lake Ellis June 1909.

68. Rallus longirostris crepitans, Northern Clapper Rail. Resident; common in the marshes. According to Oberholser all the rails occurring in this region are crepitans. Wayne's being more southern in range.--S. Carolina.

69. Rallus l. limicola, Virginia Rail. H. H. Brimley saw one on May 16, 1906, and another Dec. 7, 1908 at Lake Ellis. Brown saw one in marsh along road on Bogue Banks just north of Atlantic Beach, July 31, 1929 and two on Aug. 5, 1929.

70. Porzana carolina, Sora. Coues recorded the sora in April and May and part of Aug. to Oct., then common. H. H. Brimley saw one at Lake Ellis May 17, 1906, Oct. 5, 1909, and May 13, 1911.

71. Coturnicops noveboracensis, Yellow Rail. Coues reported one April 12, 1891.

72. Creciscus jamaicensis stoddardi, Black Rail. One seen at Lake Ellis by H. H. Brimley Oct. 1909.

73. Ionornis martinica, Purple Gallinule. S. F. Hildebrand found one dead on roof of shed May 13, 1917.

74. Gallinula chloropus cachinnana, Florida Gallinule. One taken in 1884 in New Bern. Found breeding at Lake Ellis by Philipp and Bowdish June 21, 1909.

75. Fulica a. americana, American Coot. H. H. Brimley found them ver abundant in fall of 1906 at Lake Ellis. There were about a dozen on Mullet Pond at Shackleford Oct. 29, 1939.

76. Haematopus p. palliatus, American Oyster-catcher. One seen at Cape Lookout March 7, 1898. Observed at Atlantic March 1-May 24,1898. H. H. Brimley found a nest on an exposed part of dredge dump nearly opposite Morehead Villa.

77. Charadrius melodus, Piping Plover. Common migrant, (Coues, 1871). I found them common on Piver's Island during latter part of Sept.,1935.

78. Charadrius semipalmatus, Semipalmated Plover. Common migrant, (Coues 1871). C. S. Brimley found them common at Ft. Macon, May 11, 1936. E. E. Brown observed them at Beaufort July 22-Aug. 12, 1929. On Sept. 17, 1935 I saw them on Piver's Island.

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79. Pagolla w. wilsonia, Wilson's Plover. Summer resident, breeding abundantly, (Coues). Seen April 15-Sept. 17. I found them breeding on Piver's Island June 21, 1936.

80. Oxyechus v. vociferus, Killdeer. Probably resident and observed at all seasons at Ft. Macon, Coues 1871. H. H. Brimley found them common at Lake Ellis Dec. 17-23, 1909. Killdeer was seen around Piver' Island during Nov., Dec., 1939, and Jan. and Feb. 1940.

81. Pluvialis d. dominica, Golden Plover. Coues recorded them common during the migrations particularly in Oct. and Nov.

82. Squatarola squatarola, Black-bellied Plover. Abundant during the migrations, particularly in Oct. (Coues, 1871). C. S. Brimley found them common May 11, 1936 at Ft. Macon. Brown's Island May 29, 1938; seen around Beaufot Sept. and Oct. 1939.

83. Arenaris interpres morinella, Ruddy Turnstone. Very common during the migrations, March 24-June 16. Fall migration, Aug.2-Sept. 17.

84. Philohela minor, American Woodcock. E. E. Brown saw one at Lake Ellis Dec. 29, 1928.

85. Capella delicata, Wilson's Snipe. Common during the migrations and often in winter, (Coues). Seen at Beaufort Oct. 29, 1939. H. H. Brimley found them common at Lake Ellis May 8, 9, 1906; late Jan. 1911.

86. Numenius a. americanus, Long-billed Curlew. Coues in 1871 recorded this bird at Ft. Macon as resident and abundant during the migrations. One specimen collected on Shackleford Banks in summer of 1885. Coles observed it at Cape Lookout in July 1903-08. Today the bird is rare on our coast.

87. Phaeopus hudsonicus, Hudsonian Curlew. J. J. Murray saw several at Ft. Macon May 11, 1936. Coles found this curlew common at Cape Lookout in July 1903-1908. Seen around Beaufort July 26, Aug. 7, 1939, and Sept. 1, 1936.

88. Actitis macularia, Spotted Sandpiper. Summer resident, arriving late in March. (Coues). May 11, 1936 C. S. Brimley saw a few at Ft. Macon. I have seen immature feeding on the isopods on the breakwaters around Beaufort Harbor from July to Sept. 24.

89. Tringa s. solitatia, Solitary Sandpiper. Only observed in April, May, Sept. and Oct. and not abundant, (Coues). A few seen at Lake Ellis May 8, 10, 1906.

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90. Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus, Eastern Willet. Resident, but less common during the colder months; very abundant at other times, breeds regularly. (Coues). Seen around Beaufort Apr. 15-Sept. 19.

91. Totanus melanoleucus, Greater Yellow-legs. Not uncommon at Lake Ellis May 8-18, 1906; May 15, 1911. Common at Ft. Macon during migrations (Coues). Beaufort Feb. 8, 1887; Sept. 19, 1939.

92. Totanus flavipes, Lesser Yellow-legs. At Ft. Macon common during the migrations, (Coues, 1871). Lake Ellis May 10, 1906. Harper saw two flocks at Cape Lookout July 11 & 13, 1913. Two over Mullet Pond Aug. 3, 1913.

93. Calidris canutus rufus, American Knot. A few seen May 12, 1936 by J. J. Murray at Ft. Macon.

94. Pisobia melanotos, Pectoral Sandpiper. E. E. Brown observed this bird on July 22, July 31, common on beach of Bogue Bank, Aug. 6 on Carrot Island. Piver's Island Sept. 17, 1935.

95. Pisobia fusciollis, White-rumped Sandpiper. Common during the migrations at Ft. Macon, Coues. Two females killed out of flock of about 20 in mid June 1910 at Lake Ellis by H. H. Brimley. Seen at Beaufort Sept. 17, 1936.

96. Pisobia minutilla, Least Sandpiper. Common around Beaufort during spring and fall migrations, April-May; July 26-Sept. 27.

97. Pelidna alpina sakhalina, Red-backed Sandpiper. Very abundant April-May & Sept.-Nov., Coues, 1871. Mullet Pong on Shackleford Banks Oct. 29, 1939. Shark Shoal, Sept. 3, 1938.

98. Limnodromus g. griseus, Dowitcher. Very abundant during the migrations and some stay until Dec. (Coues 1871). Harper observed this bird at Guthrie Shoal, Aug. 25, 31, and Sept. 24, 1939.

99. Limnodromus scolopaceus, Long-billed Dowitcher. One specimen from Beaufort (Atkinson). Two taken by S. C. Bruner Aug. 16, 20, 1910.

100. Ereunetes pusillus, Semipalmated Sandpiper. Extremely abundant at Ft. Macon during migrations, chiefly from early April till June, and from Aug. through Oct. (Coues). Recorded from July 11 at Cape Lookout to Sept. 13, 1913, at Guthrie Shoals by Francis Harper.

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101. Ereunetes maurii, Western Sandpiper. Four specimens taken by S. C. Bruner Aug. 28, 30, 1909. Male and female taken at Ft. Macon Oct. 7, 1938 by J. H. Grey.

102. Limosa fedoa, Marbled Godwit. At Ft. Macon Coues reported this bird abundant during the migrations, particularly in the fall; some appear in Aug. many more in Sept. and they continue plentiful until Dec. Rare now.

103. Crocethia alba, Sanderling. Very abundant at all times at Ft. Macon, except during the three summer months-(Coues 1871). I found them common on the shoals about Beaufort Harbor from Aug. to Oct.

104. Recurvirostra americana, Avocet. A flock of six seen Sept. 12, 1869 by Coues at Ft. Macon. Rare on the Atlantic coast.

105. Phalaropus fulicarius, Red Phalarope. The keeper of the Cape Lookout light house showed G. H. Thayer a dozen dead birds that had been killed by striking the light. One sent to the Museum Feb. 23, 1909 by Leslie Davis.

106. Stercorarius parasiticus, Parasitic Jaeger. One taken by R. Piver in fall of 1897 at Cape Lookout. Mounted specimen now in State Museum.

107. Larus hyperboreus, Glaucous Gull. Coues reported one taken at Cape Lookout April 3, 1887.

108. Larus marinus, Great Black-backed Gull. One seen by Z. P. Metcalf on Neuse R. near New Bern March 1911.

109. Larus argentatus smithsonianus, Herring Gull. Winter visitor. Observed at Beaufort from Sept. 8 to May 29. Most plentiful from Nov. to March.

110. Larus delawarensis, Ring-billed Gull. Winter visitor.

111. Larus atricilla, Laughing Gull. Plentiful around Beaufort from latter part of March to June, thinning out during June and July, returning in August, becoming very plentiful in Sept. to begin thinning out again in Dec.

112. Larus philadelphia, Bonaparte's Gull. Extremely abundant at Ft. Macon but only in spring and fall being strictly migrants, April-May, Sept.-Nov. (Coues 1871).

113. Gelochelidon nilotica aranea, Gull-billed Tern. Francis Harper saw three birds at Guthrie Shoal, Sept. 6, 1913.

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114. Sterna forsteri, Forster's Tern. At Ft. Macon Coues found this tern to be chiefly a migrant but also a winter resident; one of the most plentiful in the harbor in Oct. and Nov.

115. Sterna h. hirundo, Common Tern. Very common, but only during the migrations, April and May, then abundant again in Sept. and Oct. (Coues 1871). This Tern breeds on Pamlico Sound, and not until last summer was it found breeding at Beaufort. Pearson found two nests with eggs on an island in Beaufort Harbor June 14, 1939. Francis Harper recorded seeing this bird in small numbers throughout the summer of 1913.

116. Sterna d. dougalli, Roseate Tern. Two observed on Town Shoal and flying about Beaufort Harbor Sept. 19, 1939.

117. Sterna f. fuscata, Sooty Tern. At Ft. Macon Coues saw a flock March 16, 1869 during a southwest gale.

118. Sterna a. antillarum, Least Tern. At Ft. Macon Coues listed this little tern as a summer resident, from early April until Oct., and the most abundant tern of all. The Least Tern has been found nesting on the Shoals and Islands about Morehead and Beaufort Harbors. H. H. Brimley and Pearson found 500 or more pairs nesting on the flats, west of Morehead City Terminal June 15, 1939.

119. Thalasseus m. maximus, Royal Tern. Coues recorded the Royal Tern as arriving in early April, becoming more numerous through this month and May; then increasing again in Sept. until end of Nov. He thought this tern to breed somewhere in the vicinity. This bird breeds in large numbers on various sandy islands and shoals in Pamlico Sound.

120. Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus, Cabot's Tern. Coues reported it at Ft. Macon as being chiefly a migrant, but also sparingly a winter resident. Numerous, early in April and remains through part of May, returns in Sept. and remains to Dec.

121. Hydroprogne caspia imperator, Caspian Tern. One taken at Harker's Island May 14, 1925; one at Morehead Nov. 3, 1926.

122. Chlidonias nigra surinamensis, Black Tern. Coues recorded the Black Tern at Ft. Macon as migrant only and very abundant; in 1870 from May 15 for a week or 10 days; in the fall from 2nd week in Aug. to Oct. The Black Terns are more common in September, then they equal any of the others in numbers. Fifteen adults seen near N. end of Burden's Inlet by Pearson and H. H. Brimley on June 14, 1939.

123. Rynchops n. nigra, Black Skimmer. Only noticed late in summer and autumn plentiful from Sept. till latter part of Nov. (Coues). Since the summer of 1935 the Black Skimmer has been breeding on some of the shoals around Beaufort Harbor. Shark Shoal seem to have

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become a favorite breeding ground for them. In Sept. the Black Skimmers begin to congregate around Beaufort until by Oct. and Nov. there are thousands in one flock.

124. Alca torda, Razor-billed Auk. One taken by Lieut. Foley, U.S.N., Feb. 15, 1890, at Cape Lookout. Two more were secured by A. Piver a taxidermist at Morehead, sometime after Christmas 1889.

125. Uria l. lomvia, Brunnich's Murre. Pearson procured a specimen at New Bern Dec. 27, 1890, which had been killed on the Neuse R. Dec. 22 or 23.

126. Alle alle, Dovekie. Plentiful at Cape Lookout and on Core Sound in Jan. Feb., 1909. One sent to State Museum from Atlantic Dec. 27, 1926; another received from Beaufort Dec. 12, 1932. Latter part of Nov. 1939, a flight of dovekies occurred off the coast. The birds came into the sounds and were seen by the thousands.

127. Zenaidura macroura carolinensis, Mourning Dove. Resident, common.

128. Columbigallina p. passerina, Eastern Ground Dove. Two in State Museum from New Bern.

129. Coccyzus a. americanus, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Summer resident.

130. Coccyzus erythropthalmus, Black-billed Cuckoo. Coues recorded the Black-billed at Ft. Macon as frequent during the migrations. At Lake Ellis late May 1907 several taken and more seen.

131. Tyto alba pratincola, Barn Owl. In 1871 Coues reported an occasional specimen taken at Ft. Macon in the marsh in daylight. Taken at New Bern March 13, 1912. One taken at Newport Nov. 7, 1889; another at Atlantic Dec. 27, 1926.

132. Otus a. asio, Southern Screech Owl. Phillip reported hearing this owl quite common at Lake Ellis June 1909.

133. Bubo v. virginianus, Great Horned Owl. In the summer of 1929 E. E. Brown saw one in captivity at Havelock that had been taken from its nest in the spring of 1927. He considered this species more abundant than the records indicate.

134. Strix v. varia, Barred Owl. Common at Lake Ellis.

135. Asio f. flammeus, Short-eared Owl. Coues reported it frequent about the marsh at Ft. Macon. H. H. Brimley killed one at Lake Ellis Nov. 12, 1910.

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136. Cryptoglaux a. acadia, Saw-whet Owl. A specimen now in State Museum was exhibited at the New Bern Fair in Feb. 1892.

137. Antrostomus carolinensis, Chuck-will's widow. Summer visitor.

138. Antrostomus v. vociferus, Whip-poor-will. One killed Dec. 20, 1934, at New Bern.

139a Chordeiles m. minor, Eastern Nighthawk. Transient.

139b Chordeiles minor chapmani, Florida Nighthawk. Summer visitor, breeds.

140. Chaetura pelagica, Chimney Swift. Summer visitor.

141. Archilochus colubris, Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Summer visitor.

142. Megaceryle a. alcyon, Belted Kingfisher. Resident, fairly common.

143. Colaptes a. auratus, Southern Flicker. Resident.

144. Ceophloeus p. pileatus, Pileated Woodpecker. Resident. A few in the heavily wooded swamps.

145. Centurus carolinus, Red-bellied Woodpecker. Resident, not uncommon.

146. Melanerpes erythrocephalus, Red-headed Woodpecker. Resident, not common.

147. Sphyrapicus v. varius, Yellow bellied Sapsucker. Winter visitor.

148. Dryobates villosus audubonl, Southern Hairy Woodpecker. Resident

149. Dryobates p. pubescens, Southern Downy Woodpecker. Resident, common.

150. Dryobates borealis, Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Resident; not common.

151. Tryannus tryannus, Eastern Kingbird. Common summer resident.

152. Myiarchus c. crinitus, Southern Crested Flycatcher. Summer resident.

153. Empidonax virescens, Acadian Flycatcher. At Lake Ellis in June 1905; May 1906, 07 and 08, C. S. Brimley reported this bird common.

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154. Myiochanes virens, Wood Pewee. Summer resident.

155. Iridoprocne bicolor, Tree Swallow. Transient. Common on the Neuse R. below New Bern in late Jan. 1885, C. S. B. At Ft. Macon Coues reported the tree Swallow abundant during the migration. Seen in numbers Jan. 11, 1870, again on the 20th., and were occasionally seen from then until the regular migration in April. Nov. 6-13, 1910, H. H. Brimley found them common at Lake Ellis.

156. Riparia r. riparia, Bank Swallow. Coues in 1871 reported this bird at Ft. Macon during the migrations. Rather common at Lake Ellis Aug. 8, 1920.

157. Hirundo erythrogaster, Barn Swallow. Coues recorded the Barn Swallow during the migration on; then abundant. May 8-June 11; July 13-Sept. 17.

158. Petrochelidon a. albifrons, Cliff Swallow. C. S. Brimley reported seeing one at Lake Ellis May 8, 1906.

159. Progne s. subis, Purple Martin. Summer visitor. Coues recorded this bird common at Ft. Macon March-April.

160. Cyanocitta c. cristata, Blue Jay. Recorded at Lake Ellis May-June, 1905-1908.

161. Corvus corax principalis, Northern Raven. Specimen killed below New Bern in 1885. H. H. Brimley saw one at Beaufort June 4, 8, 1892.

162. Corvus b. brachyrhynchos, Eastern Crow. Resident.

163. Corvus ossifragus, Fish Crow. Resident, very common; much more abundant than the Eastern Crow in the immediate vicinity of salt water.

164. Penthestes c. carolinensis, Carolina Chicadee. Resident, fairly common.

165. Baeolophus bicolor, Tufted Titmouse. Resident.

166. Sitta c. carolinensis, White-breasted Nuthatch. Observed at Lake Ellis May-June 1905-08 and July 18, 1929.

167. Sitta p. pusilla, Brown-headed Nuthatch. Resident; not uncommon.

168. Certhia familiaris americana, Brown Creeper. Though there are no definite records of this bird occurring in this region, it should be found here in winter.

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169. Troglodytes aedon baldwini, Ohio House Wren. Burleigh recorded this bird nesting at Beaufort May 28, 1932. Male taken.

170. Thryothorus l. ludovicianus, Carolina Wren. Common resident.

171a Telmatodytes p. palustris, Long-billed Marsh Wren. Coues in 1871 recorded this bird as abundant, particularly during the migrations I collected one on Town Shoal Sept. 28, 1939.

171b Telmatodytes palustris waynei, Wayne's Marsh Wren. C. S. Brimley identified one picked up dead by E. E. Brown at Beaufort July 17, 1929, as belonging to this subspecies. On May 11, 1936, at Ft. Macon one was heard and seen by J. J. Murray.

172. Cistothorus stellaris, Short-billed Marsh Wren. Coues saw one at Ft. Macon Oct. 11, 1869.

173. Mimus p. polyglottos, Eastern Mockingbird. Resident; one of the most commonly observed birds.

174. Dumetella carolinensis, Catbird. Summer visitor; a few spend the winter.

175. Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher. Resident.

176. Turdus m. migratorius, Eastern Robin. Winter visitor; Jan.1940 particularly common.

177. Hylocichla mustelina, Wood Thrush. Summer visitor; not common.

178. Hylocichla guttata faxoni, Hermit Thrush. Winter visitor; very common at Lake Ellis.

179. Hylocichla minima aliciae, Gray-cheeked Thrush. Coues in 1871 recorded this species at Ft. Macon in April and May.

180. Sialia s. sialis, Bluebird. Resident.

181. Polioptila c. caerulea, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Summer visitor fairly common. May 28-Sept. 10.

182. Anthus spinoletta rubescens, American Pipit. Winter visitor, Coues in 1871 reported the pipit abundant, at Ft. Macon, early Nov. to April.

183. Bombycilla cedrorum, Cedar Waxwing. Present all year, but very irregular in occurrence.

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184. Lanius l. ludovicianus, Loggerhead Shrike. Seen at New Bern March, 1911, June 27, 1923, Sept. 2, 1938; At Beaufort July and Aug. 1929; Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1939.

185. Sturnus v. vulgaris, Starling. Resident; very abundant.

186. Vireo g. griseus, White-eyed Vireo. Summer resident. April-Oct.

187. Vireo olivaceus, Red-eyed Vireo. Summer resident. Not as common as the White-eye.

188. Mniotilta varia, Black and White Warbler. Summer visitor.

189. Protonotaria citrea, Prothonotary Warbler. Summer visitor; not uncommon.

190. Limnothlypis swainsoni, Swainson's Warbler. Summer visitor;rare.

191. Compsothlypis a. americana, Southern Parula Warbler. Summer visitor.

192. Dendroica c. caerulescens, Black-throated Blue Warbler. Transient. C. S. Brimley reported this species at Lake Ellis May 8,10,1906.

193. Dendroica coronata, Myrtle Warbler. Winter visitor; very abundant from late October-April.

194. Dendroica virens waynei, Wayne's Warbler. Summer visitor. Recorded breeding at Lake Ellis.

195. Dendroica d. dominica, Yellow-throated Warbler. Summer visitor; fairly common.

196. Dendroica striata, Black-poll Warbler. Coues in 1871 recorded this species as occasional during the migrations. I observed one on Piver's Island Oct. 29, 1939.

197. Dendroica p. pinus, Pine Warbler. Resident.

198. Dendroica d. discolor, Prairie Warbler. Summer visitor; common.

199. Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea, Yellow Palm Warbler. At Ft. Macon Coues reported this warbler as rather frequent, particularly late in the fall. I saw one at Piver's Island Oct. 26, 1929.

200. Seiurus aurocapillus, Oven-bird. At Lake Ellis May 14, 1906, H. H. Brimley flushed a bird from its nest.

201a Geothlypis t. trichas, Maryland Yellow-throat. Transients probably belonging to this form.

201b Geothlypis trichas typhicola, Athens Yellow-throat. Resident, scarce in winter. Burleigh collected seven males at Beaufort, May 28, 1932. C. S. Brimley found this subspecies at Ft. Macon May 11,1936.

202. Icteria v. virens, Yellow-breasted Chat. Burleigh saw a male at Beaufort May 28, 1932. Brown saw one on Bogue Banks between Atlantic Beach and Ft. Macon June 29, 1929, and one at Beaufort July 1, 1929. C. S. Brimley found the Chat common on the Banks at Ft. Macon May 11, 1936.

203. Wilsonia citrina, Hooded Warbler. Summer visitor. Common around Lake Ellis and Great Lake.

204. Setophaga ruticilla, Redstart. Transient. Francis Harper observed four at Beaufort Sept. 10, 1913.

205. Passer d. domesticus, English Sparrow. Resident, very common.

206. Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Bobolink. Coues reported the Bobolink at Ft. Macon during the migrations only; in spring, not abundant, mostly in early May; in fall, very common, arriving in late August and continuing through Oct. Harper reported the Bobolink at Beaufort from Aug. 24-Sept.8, 1913. Fairly common at Lake Ellis May 7-15,1906.

207a Sturnella m. magna, Eastern Meadowlark. Coues found the Meadowlark very abundant at Ft. Macon from Oct-April.

207b Sturnella magna argutula, Southern Meadowlark. E. E. Brown found them commonly between Lake Ellis and Havelock during June and July, 1929.

208. Agelaius p. phoeniceus, Eastern Red-wing. Resident; abundant.

209. Icterus spurius, Orchard Oriole. Summer visitor. April-Sept.

210. Euphagus carolinus, Rusty Blackbird. One observed at New Bern in early Jan. 1885, by H. H. Brimley.

211. Cassidix mexicanus major, Boat-tailed Grackle. Resident; very abundant except Dec. and Jan.

212. Quiscalus q. quiscula, Florida Grackle. A colony bred below New Bern in 1885. Common at Lake Ellis May 8-18, 1906; a few seen in late May 1907 by C. S. Brimley; apparently breeding in the neighborhood.

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213. Molothrus a. ater, Eastern Cowbird. Occurs irregularly during the migrations. A female taken Oct. 1, 1935, on River's Island.

214. Piranga erythromelas, Scarlet Tanager. One seen at Havelock May 9, 1934, by D. L. Wray. This bird is a very rare migrant in the coastal region.

215. Piranga r. rubra, Summer Tanager. Summer visitor; fairly common.

216. Richmondena c. cardinalis, Cardinal. Resident; Common.

217. Guiraca c. caerulea, Blue Grosbeak. Summer visitor.

218. Passerina cyanea, Indigo Bunting. Summer visitor.

219. Passerina ciris, Painted Bunting. Summer visitor; observed in regions around Beaufort and Morehead and at Marshallburg.

220. Acanthis l. linaria, Common Redpoll. R. L. Barney reported several seen and fed March 23-25, 1920, at Beaufort.

221. Spinus t. tristis, Eastern Goldfinch. Winter visitor; Nov.-April

222a Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus, Red-eyed Towhee.

222b Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster, Alabama Towhee. Resident. Burleigh found this subspecies plentiful throughout the year on the coast. He secured specimens at Ft. Macon Jan. 19 and 20, 1931; at Beaufort, May 27, 1931, common at Lake Ellis. An adult male was taken at Beaufort July 18, 1912, with white iris, which probably was alleni, White-eyed Towhee. The Red-eyed also probably occurs in winter.

223. Passerculus princeps, Ipswich Sparrow. At Ft. Macon Jan. 20, 1931, Burleigh saw one. I observed one on Shark Shoal Dec. 11, 1939.

224. Passerculus sandwichensis savanna, Eastern Savannah Sparrow. Winter visitor; very abundant outside the marshes. Sept.-May.

225. Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans, Eastern Henslow's Sparrow. E. I. Brown heard notes of Henslow's Sparrow at Beaufort July 31,1929.

226a Ammospiza c. caudacuta, Sharp-tailed Sparrow. Winter visitor; common late Sept-May in the salt marshes.

226b Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni, Nelson's Sparrow. A late migrant, a female, was taken by Burleigh at Beaufort May 27, 1932.

227a Ammospiza m. maritima, Northern Seaside Sparrow. Winter visitor.

227b Ammospiza maritima macgillivraii, Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow. Summer resident; common in the salt marsh.

228. Aimophila aestivalis bachmani, Bachman's Sparrow. Two seen at Lake Ellis May 10, 1906. E. E. Brown found this sparrow rather common between Havelock and Lake Ellis, June-Aug. 1929; he also saw a few near West Beaufort the same summer.

229. Junco h. hyemalis, Slate-colored Junco. Though there are no records for this bird, it should occur in this region in winter, especially around Lake Ellis.

230. Spizella p. passerina, Chipping Sparrow. Summer resident; common.

231. Spizella p. pusilla, Field Sparrow. Resident; common.

232. Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow. Winter visitor, abundant.

233. Passerella i. iliaca, Fox Sparrow. Winter visitor.

234. Melospiza georgiana, Swamp Sparrow. Winter visitor.

235a Melospiza m. melodia, Eastern Song Sparrow. Winter visitor.

235b Melospiza melodia atlantica, Atlantic Song Sparrow. Coues recorded the Song Sparrow as resident at Ft. Macon in 1870; these undoubtedly are the Atlantic form: not recorded since Coues' day.

236. Plectrophenax n. nivalis, Snow Bunting. J. J. Gutsell saw one on Piver's Island Jan. 15, 1931. I saw a flock of at least 75 on Shark Shoal Dec. 11, 1939.

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The Chat

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JOHN H. GREY, JR., EDITOR

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"Tommy Bluebird" Clarkson

Mrs. Edwin Clarkson,
Charlotte, N. C.

On April 25, 1940, Tommy celebrated his fourth birthday. The day after he was born, we took him and his brothers and sister in to raise. A little boy killed the mother bird and we had to take the day old babies, no bigger than the end of my thumb, just as white, and about the consistency of a nice fat grub worm. We waited for the father to feed them, but he lost his head completely in the emergency and would take a worm to the box, look at them, then come back to a perch and eat it himself. When we took them in, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the little things were cold and seemed perfectly lifeless, so we lifted the nest entirely out of the box and brought it in to warm with an electric heater. Mr. Clarkson dug earth worms and I cut them into quarter inch pieces with the scissors and fed them with tweezers which had smooth round ends so they could not hurt the delicate throats. Very young birds like that only lift their heads for a second or two and then it falls limply down again, so your fingers have to be ready to put it in quickly and far down their throats, as the mother does, and yet very delicately so as not to injure the membranes. I washed the worms, cut them up, and had a medicine dropper full of water all ready before I started each time, so I could feed them fast. After a few days I used prepared Mocking bird food mashed into hard boiled egg and made into tiny pellets that I could handle with the tweezers and fed them a little of this along with the earth worms. Every fifteen minutes, from daylight until dark, they were fed for the first two or three weeks, and we continued to feed them until they had been out of the nest for several weeks. To keep them warm we put the nest into a waste basket and put a hot water bottle in the basket and a towel over the nest, leaving a small opening for air. We took turns filling the hot water bottle in the night.

When they left the nest we let them do as they pleased, but we cut maple branches and tied to the four bed posts and to the backs of the chairs, etc., but the babies weren't at all interested. They used the bed, the chairs, the dresser and the curtain poles, anything but the tree branches. We even put them on the branches to show them how nice they were, but they had their own ideas so we finally gave up and took the branches out and gave them the run of the house. We made a screen box three feet square to fit in the lower sash of an upstairs hall window. It was open on the inside but enclosed on the other five sides with screen. We put a perch in it so they could go in whenever they wanted to, as we wanted them to watch the birds outside and know what went on in the outside world before we turned them out to fend for themselves. We also banded them with Biological Survey bands, as we had no idea of seeing them again. After they were banded three of them died with what the chicken doctor thought Avian Diptheria.

The first summer Tommy was out all the birds fought him, but the second summer he mated with a little wild female and they raised babies in the same box in which Tommy was born. He never in all his life has spent a night out of doors and he always came in every few minutes all day long to ask me for something, first to feed his wife when she was sitting, and then to feed his babies when they hatched. He continued to feed them, of course, for several weeks after they left the nest but could never coax them inside, no matter how he tried, because the wild little mother would always coax them the other way. They would get so far away that Tommy could not hear me when I would call, so I made a megaphone from the card board that comes from the laundry in a man's shirt, and then I'd call him through it and I'd hear a far away little answering call and soon I'd see a little speck coming over the tops of the pines and then he'd fly in to me.

Tommy always loved rubber bands and he couldn't digest them, but finally he got one he could neither digest nor throw up. About two years ago, on a Friday afternoon, he swallowed one and immediately became very ill and couldn't eat. None of the veterinarians knew what to do and the chicken doctor told us to give a few drops of liquid albolene, but that didn't help. Saturday we telephoned a woman in Washington, D. C., who knows a great deal about birds. She told us to give him two drops of castor oil and then two drops of a mixture of half whiskey and half water, which we did to no avail. Sunday, Mr. Clarkson went to see our throat specialist, who does the most delicate operations, and found that he had just sailed for the West Indies. Then he went to an aunt and borrowed a smooth celluloid crochet hook, and he held Tommy while I fished for the band and I held Tommy while he tried, but it was impossible. Monday morning he said he was going to the Charlotte Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital and see if one of the doctors would try for it as Tommy was starving to death and was just a little fluff of feathers. When he went in the nurse asked him

all the routine questions which expertly evaded. Finally, she gave up and let him see the doctor, and he told the doctor he had a strange request to make of him and told him his story. The doctor very graciously said he would be delighted to try to help, as he had read all about Tommy and heard his friends talk about him, so he gave Tommy an appointment for four o'clock that afternoon. He knew nothing of a bird's anatomy, however, so I went over to Queens College and Miss Nooe, one of Tommy's best friends, looked up a picture of his insides and we drew it off for the doctor, then I went home to wait. At noon he was beside me on the table and all of a sudden he got sicker and sicker and began to shake his head and then I saw the rubber band come partially up and I grabbed it before it could go back down again. Within twenty minutes he was eating again and soon was entirely all right, although it took him some time to regain his weight.

I haven't space to tell you all his habits, but he has the most amusing sense of play and a wide and extremely entertaining line of small talk. Tommy has always slept on the books in the living room book shelves and picks out his own books. For eighteen months he slept on "Roget's Thesaurus", and for about the last eighteen months he has been sleeping on "Music Appreciation for Children" and he laps over on "Great Pianists on Piano Playing". Tommy is in excellent health, happy as a lark, and asks to be remembered to all his friends.

Annual Pilgrimage to Pea Island

C. S. Brimley, Raleigh

The second annual trip of the North Carolina Bird Club to Pea Island to give the members a chance to see shore and sea birds came off on Thursday, August 8, with about half as many present as last year, most of the heavy weights of the Club having been prevented by one reason or another from coming. Those who made the trip arrived in Manteo Wednesday night in a steady rain and waited anxiously for the morning.

Thursday, however, though looking doubtful turned out to be almost ideal for the trip. Most of the day was cool and cloudy with a fresh breeze from the ocean, and largely in consequence of this not a single mosquito was noted, in place of the thousands that worried us last year.

At eight o'clock we all met in front of the house of Mr. Sam Walker, Superintendent of the Pea Island Wild Life Refuge, and packed ourselves in his big truck which took us across Bodie Island to Oregon Inlet

where we just caught the nine o'clock ferry and were shortly deposited, truck and all, on Pea Island. Here we proceeded by truck to the fresh-water ponds where numerous gulls, terns, shorebirds of many kinds, herons, young broods of three kinds of ducks, and thirty summering Canada Geese were seen as well as some other kinds of birds.

From here we went on down the island, stopping and getting out at various places to see whatever was in view, and so on across New Inlet where though still on the Refuge there was some argument as our still being on Pea Island or on Chicamicomico.

Passing out of the Refuge we took a brief lunch at Rodanthe and then back-tracked to Oregon Inlet, running into the only shower of the day which did not, however, last long. After taking the ferry across the inlet, we went down the sea beach of Bodie Island to where the hard surface road turns off the beach to Roanoke Island, observing more birds as we went, and then back to Manteo again, some of us to leave for home that night, while others stayed over to see the very interesting pageant of the Lost Colony.

Those who went on the trip were Mrs. Byron Newsome, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, and Miss Betty Thomas of Statesville, Miss Allie Nooe of Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armfield and J. H. Armfield, Jr. of Greensboro, Edmund Taylor of Chapel Hill, Henry Rankin, Jr. of Fayetteville, Mrs. Charlotte Hilton Green, Mrs. Frank Smethurst and small son Wood, George Maddry and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Brimley of Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. McClure and Mrs. Geo. P. Gatling of Tarboro, and Sam Walker of Manteo, the last of whom led the trip and told us what each kind of bird was for while some of us knew some of the birds down there Sam was on his home grounds and knew what each one was at a glance.

The kinds notes were as follows: American and Snowy Egrets, Great Blue, Louisiana, Little, and Black-crowned Night Herons, Least Bittern, Black Duck, Bluewinged Teal, and Gadwall, Canada Goose; Bald Eagle, Marsh Hawk and Osprey; Florida Gallinule; Semipalmated, Piping, Wilsons and Black-bellied Plovers, Turnstone; Spotted, Least, Pectoral, Semipalmated and Stilt Sandpipers; Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs; Hudsonian Curlew; Know, Dowitcher, Willet and Sanderling; Herring, Ringbilled, Laughing and Greater Black-backed Gulls, (a single immature individual only of the last); Common, Royal, Least and Black Terns, Black Skimmer, Mourning Dove; Swift, Nighthawk, Barn and Tree Swallows, Purple Martin; Fish Crow, Waynes Marsh Wren, Starling, Redwing, Meadow Lark, Boat-tailed Grackle, English Sparrow, and Seaside Sparrow, 55 in all.

The most enthusiastic among the visitors were Mrs. Green among the ladies, and Messrs. Taylor and Rankin among the men folks. However, those who came from Statesville and Charlotte, and had to get up at four o'clock in the morning and then drive all day to arrive at Manteo

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at nine at night probably deserve the most credit for coming.

A thoroughly enjoyable time was had by all, the credit for this being due to Sam Walker's kindness in furnishing transportation, telling us all about the birds, and about how the Wild Life Service is re-establishing vegetation on the Refuge, and for many other courtesies.

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NOTES ON THE CHARLOTTE MEETING, OCTOBER 25, 1940

H. H. Brimley, Raleigh

The attendance at this meeting was the largest in the history of the Club, some fifteen or twenty of those at the dinner having to be accomodated in an adjoining room. But that didn't phase anybody, as, after the tables had been cleared, plenty of room was found to accomodate ever body for the talks and pictures. President Claudia Hunter presided in her usual efficient manner, with Dr. C. H. Bostian acting as toastmaster

The addresses of the various speakers were very good, all being both interesting and informative. And, among the screen pictures shown, were some of the best and most interesting illustrations of various phases of bird-life that I have ever seen. I never before realized how unconsciously comical some young birds can be, nor how the youngster nearest to the food-bringing mother-bird gets the bulk of the food she provides. With three young Parula Warblers perched in single line on a tree limb the one nearest the mother's line of approach grabbed about nine tenths of the food brought in. And she never varied her line of approach while the picture was being taken. However, one must suppose that the order of precedence on the limb would vary from time to time: otherwise, some of the brood would die of starvation.

The close-up colored movies of Roseate Spoonbill and American Egret were also exceptionally fine, particularly the balancing of the Egret on the slender top twigs that constitute the peaks of the bushes and stunted trees in which their nests are so often situated. I have frequently watched the birds go through those balancing movements in various heron colonies and wondered why they did not select more substantial support when alighting.

It is unfortunate that so small a proportion of the out-of-town visitors attending the night meeting were able to stay over and enjoy the next mornings garden-breakfast to which all such were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson. While on a tour of the wooded area back of the garden itself, fruit juices were served around a large open fire, of which, more later. Arriving at the terrace directly back of the house, other parts of the breakfast developed and we finished up the meal inside. Following that, and a general indoor confab, with Tommie, the Bluebird, much in evidence, a further tour of the grounds was made.

Tommie, by the way, is quite a bird. When other Bluebirds come around in the Spring with the idea of perpetuating the race, Tommie is turned loose out of doors. During the past nesting period he became the fond paternal parent of four broods of young Bluebirds though I did not ascertain whether the same mother laid all the eggs, or if polygamy was practiced. Anyway, there would seem to be no birth-control idea in Tommie's pretty blue-capped head. During the nesting period Tommie would even come into the house to get food for her children.

A more or less formal garden - though I hate to use the word "formal" in any connection with these lovely home surroundings, is directly back of the house, with fish pond, feeding and bathing places for the birds and a most attractive reading and resting nook under the shade of a wide-spreading Willow Oak. A tall and exceptionally dense privet hedge surrounds the garden and, back of that comes the wooded area before mentioned with an entrance gate provided to keep the house dogs from entering. Here, Nature is at her best. The trees - oaks, hickories, gums and other hardwoods - have been left intact, just sufficient clearing of low undergrowth having been done to provide some narrow vistas, but not enough to destroy the effect of the natural woodland that it is. The whole place is surrounded by a high brick wall, with space between every other brick to allow free ingress and egress of any small birds desiring to cross the barrier. The area in front of the big open fireplace provides a good feeding ground for the birds in snowy weather, the fireplace and chimney built into the wall: and numerous shrines have been provided for the reception of figurines of the various saints of the woodland and its inhabitants. A part of the wall is to be prepared with the lower tiers of brick in a vertical position so that the spaces between the brick will allow the passage of quail at the ground level.

A part of the landscape that must not be missed was a very beautiful Russian Wolf-hound, named "Lady", I think. She was a splendid creature and, of course, of dignified manner. Another pet, whose ancestry I did not investigate, was a natural performer, sitting around on its hind legs, with forepaws in an attitude of supplication, without being c lled upon to act.

All told, the Edwin Clarksons gave their guests a wonderful treat, their private bird sanctuary being the real thing, Mother Nature having been only slightly guided into doing its very best, both for the birds and for those observing them.

It was learned from other sources that the Clarksons, along with Miss Sarah Nooe, were largely responsible for the success of the meeting in general.

A NEW BREEDING SUB-SPECIES FOR NORTH CAROLINA

J. J. Murray, Lexington, Virginia

In one of the early issues of The Chat Mr. C. S. Brimley listed the Northern Yellow-throat (Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla) as a new sub-species for the North Carolina list. ("Additions, Corrections to North Carolina birds", The Chat, 1937, April, p. 5). Apparently the only records were those of birds migrating through Raleigh in early Many. This summer I collected a few birds at Blowing Rock, North Carolina. Among these was a Yellow-throat, collected on August 8. The bird was singing, and on dissection the sex organs were highly developed. It was, therefore, almost certainly a breeding bird. Dr. Alexander Wetmore has identified the species as brachidactyla. This represents a new breeding bird for the state list. Probably the Yellow-throats of all the higher North Carolina mountains belong to this form.

In a former report on some of the breeding birds of Blowing Rock I was not able to give the sub-specific status of the Robin. A female, collected at Blowing Rock on August 7, has been identified by Dr. Wetmore as Turdus migratorius achrusturus.

AS TO LOCAL LISTS

C. S. Brimley, Raleigh

A friend recently wrote me that he had shown the last issue of The Chat to fourteen other persons who were interested in birds, and the whole fifteen agreed that it was not worth the paper it was written on. Their criticism raises the question of the usefulness of local lists, for this number consisted exclusively of a list of the Birds of Beaufort, N. C.

It may be noted however, in this particular instance, that the list criticised was from a sea-coast town, and that the critic was far in-inland. It is possible that if the list had been of some locality in his own neighborhood his reaction might have been different, for about half of the Beaufort list consists of birds not commonly found inland.

What are the uses of local lists anyway? The answer is that a good local list should be a great prevenatative of too absurd identifications. It should list all the known birds of the locality; giving their seasonal status, the earliest and last dates of those that are not residents, dates of nesting, and the abundance or rarity of each species. Then a bird enthusiast with his guide in hand, can look up in it the birds he thinks he has identified and find out whether they are in the list or not, and also whether they are listed as occurring at the season when he thought he saw them. A Wood Thrush in winter, for

instance, is as much out of the question in our State, as a Hermit Thrush in summer. If he does not find the bird he thinks he saw, he has either made a new record for the locality or a mistake: with amateurs usually the latter.

Also the local list helps to excite emulation, its records are not static, they may be improved upon. Observers may, and no doubt will, from time to time find earlier and later dates for arrivals and departures and nesting of some species, and then birds do change their status from time to time in the same locality. We called the Towhee a winter bird at Raleigh from 1884 to 1938 and then detected it nesting in 1939. So a local list, for any particular locality is a standard to check records by, not an infallible one of course, but sufficiently trustworthy to keep one from committing a good many errors.

INFORMATION PLEASE

On passing over Edenton Bridge Wednesday August 28, I came upon a very interesting bird situation. I hope you can give me the answer to the problem.

After entering the bridge on the Mackeys side I saw that both sides of the drive of the bridge was strewn with thousands of dead Purple Martins. The extent of these birds were well over one half mile in distance. The remains of the birds were quite dry indication that they had died several days previous to our passage. No one about the place was able to give any information about the happening or when it happened.

Earl H. Hall, Womans College, Greensboro.

OUR GROWING MEMBERSHIP

The total membership in the North Carolina Bird Club on November 3, 1940 was 400 members. At the third annual meeting in Raleigh, April 1939 there were a total of 113 members in good standing, and there were 23 whose status was doubtful. In 1940 at the Henderson meeting there were 294 members. This growth is due largely to the work of Dr. Shaftsbury, Miss Grace Anderson of statesville, Mr. Ketner of Salisbury, Mrs. Grinnell of Arden, Tom Quay of Raleigh, Miss Hunter d and several others.

The Charlotte meeting amended the constitution to provide for four classes of members, the classes being solely on the basis of dues paid. Membership remains at one dollar per year; Sustain ng Members pay dues of five dollars a year; Contributing Members pay twentyfive dollars a year; and Life Members one sum of one hundred dollars. In addition to

the Sustaining and Contributing members lusted below, we have received special contributions of tenndollars each from the Statesville Audubon Club, and the Statesville Community Club.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Thurmond Chatham	Elkin
Richard T. Chatham, Jr.	Winston-Salem

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Miss Grace Anderson	Statesville
H. H. Brimley	Raleigh
C. S. Brimley	Raleigh
Elmer Brown	Davidson College
Edward T. Cone	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura W. Cone	Greensboro
Francis Craighill	Rocky Mount,
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R. H. Lewis	Oxford
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Henry Rankin, Jr.	Fayetteville
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Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sigwald	Wilson
Waters Thompson	Southport

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R. G. Kuerzi	Box 66	Myrtle Beach, S.C.
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J. C. Rabb	Box 39	Elizabeth City
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Frank Smith	Radcliffe Ave.	Charlotte
Mrs. J. C. Steele, Sr.	222 Brevard St.	Statesville
C. S. Sullivan	State College Station Box 5553	Raleigh
Mrs. L. T. Sutherland	23 Connecticut Ave.	Southern Pines
Mrs. W. A. Thomas	119 East Sharpe St.	Statesville,
Mrs. Frank Tiddy	59 Annandale Ave.	Asheville
Mrs. George P. Wadsworth	228 Cottage Place	Charlotte
Mrs. C. S. Warren		Lenoir
L. C. Whitehead	State College Station	Raleigh
Nelson Woodson		Salisbury

STATE BIRD BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture has agreed to publish The Birds of North Carolina, by T. Gilbert Pearson, Herbert H. Brimley and Clement S. Brimley. This book was first issued in 1919 when three thousand copies were printed, and today one can not but a copy in the State for less that $5.00, and it is offered for sale by second-hand dealers for $10.00.

The book has been completely re-written by Pearson on the basis of data gathered and compiled by C. S. Brimley, who has been aided by H. H. Brimley with information about the larger birds. Printing is being help up only on two things: first, accurate information on certain species which has been gathered by the National Museum and is being compiled by Alexander Wetmore; second, uncertainty as to how many copies of the book can be sold immediately. Dr. Wetmore has completed his work, and allowed us to use the information, so that the copy will be ready for press shortly.

The book will contain over 400 pages, and give us accurate, and up-to-date information on the 375 forms of bird life found in North Carolina. There will be 24 full-page colored plates by Robert Bruce Horsfall, and 275 black-and-white drawings of species, in addition to various pictures of birds and areas in the State. Also included will be a history of ornithology in North Carolina from the day in 1584 when Captain Barlowe brough over the Lost Colony, down to the present; this with maps of faunal zones, and other information to give a completer picture of our bird life. It will be a book every bird student will need and enjoy.

The Club has undertaken the getting of one thousand pre-publication orders at $2.25 each. The book will sell for $3.00, so that one will make quite a saving by subscribing beforehand. Almost a hundred copies

were subscribed at the Charlotte meeting, which is a splendid start. Enclosed with this issue of The Chat is an order blank on which you may enter your subscription, or several for a friend. Please hand the extra blanks to someone interested in our birds, or better than that, ask them to order a copy and you mail it in to Harry T. Davis, North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh.

It is planned to issue the book early in 1941.

This telegram cameto the Charlotte meeting:

MRS. EDWIN O. CLARKSON
248 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE, CHARLOTTE,N. C.

HEARTILY COMMEND PLAN OF BIRD CLUB TO SECURE ADVANCED SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BIRDS OF NORTH CAROLINA. SUGGEST COMMITTEE WITH MEMBERS IN MANY COMMUNITIES MIGHT OBTAIN SIGNATURES FROM TOWN AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND INDIVIDUALS. IT HAS BEEN DONE ELSEWHERE. SUCCESS COMES ONLY WITH VERY HARD AND PROLONGED EFFORT. RINGING DOORBELLS AND PERSONAL VISITS ARE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CIRCULARIZING BY MAIL. WORKERS MUST PROFOUNDLY BELIEVE IN IMPORTANCE OF THE EFFORT IN ORDER TO PRESENT GOOD SALES TALK. CLUB MIGHT WELL APPEAL TO WOMEN'S AND CIVIC CLUBS TO ENGAGE IN THE CAMPAIGN. WITH BEST WISHES TO ALL.

T. GILBERT PEARSON (NEW YORK)

CHRISTMAS CENSUS: Bird-Lore sponsors its 41st Christmas census December 22-29, 1940.

CHAT to be printed beginning with the January number of 1941.

The Chat

BULLETIN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB

PUBLISHED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

JOHN H. GREY, JR., EDITOR

STATE COLLEGE STATION

VOL. IV. OCTOBER 1940 NO. 10

BIRDS OF ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Earl M. Hodel

All birds mentioned in this paper were observed in an area within twenty miles of Elkin, which takes in the western part of Surry County and eastern part of Wilkes County. Terrain is typical rolling western North Carolina country, elevation nine hundred to eleven hundred feet and covered with mixed pine and hardwood. The Yadkin flows through these two counties and its valley provides the little truly flat country.

Most of the observations were made at Mr. Thurmond Chatham's estate at Ronda, located in the eastern edge of Wilkes County, about five miles from Elkin. This seven hundred acre tract situated in a bend of the Yadkin River, is covered with a great amount of hardwood timber. The cultivated areas have been given to the planting of seed-bearing plants and berry-producing bushes, attracting many birds which would otherwise be absent. A number of ponds have been created by damming small draws and pumping water from the Yadkin, and these attract a fair number of water birds.

With all the efforts made to attract, feed and protect bird life on this estate, the abundance of birds found here probably does not represent a true picture of what would be found elsewhere in this vicinity.

1. Common Loon Gavia i. immer. Uncommon spring and fall transient on several small lakes.

2. Pied Billed Grebe Podilymbus p. podiceps. One seen Nov. 12, 1939.

3. Great Blue Heron Ardea h. herodias. Rare spring migrant. One seen Aug. 28th, after flood on Yadkin River.

4. Little Blue Heron Florida c. caerulea. Five seen in white plumage in summer of 1937.

5. Eastern Green Heron Butorides v. virescens. Fairly common spring transient.

6. American Bittern Botaurus lentiginosus. Rare spring transient until this year when one was seen on Sept. 3rd.

7. Eastern Least Bittern Ixobrychus e. exilis. Seen once, April 13, 1939.

8. Common Canada Goose Branta c. canadensis. Flocks as large as 25 seen in spring and fall.

9. Common Mallard Anas p. platyrhynchos. Seen fall and spring on small ponds and lakes at Ronda and Klondike farm.

10. Common Black Duck Anas rubipes tristis. Same as for Mallard.

11. Baldpate Mareca americana. Four seen at Roaring Gap Lake May 9, 1938.

12. American Pintail Dafila acuta tzitzihoa. Same as for Mallard.

13. Blue-winged Teal Querquedula discors. Same as for Mallard.

14. Wood Duck Aix Sponsa. Nests in small numbers along Yadkin and on Lake on Klondike Farm.

15. Greater Scaup Duck Nyroca marila. Same as for Mallard.

16. Lesser Scaup Duck Nyroca affinis. Same as for Mallard.

17. Ruddy Duck Erismatura jamaicensis rubida. One seen at Klondike Farm March 17, 1940.

18. American Merganser Mergus merganser americanus. Three seen at Klondike Farm Nov. 12, 1939.

19. Turkey Vulture Cathartes aura septentrionalis. Common residentl

20. Black Vulture Coragyps a. atratus. At all seasons but not common.

21. Coopers Hawk Accipiter Cooperi. Common at all seasons.

22. Eastern Red-tailed Hawk Buteo b. borealis. Fairly common resident.

23. Northern Red-shouldered Hawk Buteo l. lineatus. Occasionally seen at all seasons.

24. Broad-winged Hawk Buteo p. platypterus. One seen April 18, 1939.

25. Marsh Hawk Circus hudsonius. Winter visitor.

26. Eastern Sparrow Hawk Falco s. sparverius. Scarce in summer, very common in fall.

27. Eastern Quail (Bob-white) Colinus v. virginianus. Common resident.

28. Ring-neck Pheasant Phasianus colchicus torquatus. A few seen at all seasons.

29. American Coot Fulica a. americana. Fairly common spring and fall transient.

30. Killdeer Oxyechus v. vociferus. A flock of 30 seen Nov. 21, 1937, also 6 on Mar. 10, 1940.

31. American Woodcock Philohela minor. Local sportsmen claim a few nest along the Yadkin River. I have never seen it.

32. Spotted Sandpiper Actitis macularia. Common spring and fall transient.

33. Eastern Solitary Sandpiper [illegible] solitaria. Uncommon spring transient

34. Lesser Yellow-legs Totanus flavipes. Common spring transient.

35. Least Sandpiper Pisobia minutilla. Common spring and fall transient.

36. Eastern Mourning Dove Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. Common resident, increasing in numbers.

37. Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus a.americanus. Fairly common summer visitor.

38. Black-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus erythropthalmus. One seen Sept. 12, 1940.

39. Barn Owl Tyto alba pratincola. Most common owl caught in pole traps.

40. Southern Screech Owl Otus a. asio. Common resident.

41. Great Horned Owl Bubo v. virginianus. Fairly common resident.

42. Barred Owl Strix varia (subspecies undetermined). Fairly common resident.

43. Long-earned Owl Asio wilsonianus. One seen in Jan. 1938.

44. Eastern Whip-poor-will Antrostomus v. vociferus. Fairly common summer visitor average arrival April 15.

45. Nighthawk Chordeites minor (subspecies undetermined) Very common summer visitor-very common summer 1938, scarce in 1939, and common in 1940.

46. Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica. Fairly common summer visitor, April to Sept. 24th.

47. Ruby-throated Hummingbird Archilochus colubris. Very common summer visitor April 20, Sept. 17th.

48. Eastern Belted Kingfisher Megaceryle a. alcyon. At least one pair on Roaring Gap Lake at all seasons.

49. Flicker Colaptes auratus (subspecies undetermined) Common at all seasons.

50. Pileated Woodpecker Ceuphloeus pileatus (subspecies undetermined) Rare, seen once, Sept. 26, 1938.

51. Red-bellied Woodpecker Centurus carolinensis. Fairly common resident.

52. Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus. Occasional in spring and fall.

53. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Sphyrapicus v. varius. Not common - Sept. to April.

54. Southern Hairy Woodpecker Dryobates villosus audubonl. Common at all seasons.

55. Southern Downy Woodpecker Dryobates p. pubescens. Common all seasons.

56. Eastern Kingbird Tryannus tryannus. Summer visitor, not common. April 23, Sppt. 5th.

57. Northern Crested Flycatcher Myiarchus crinitus boreus. Summer visitor, not common, March 26th to Sept. 3rd.

58. Eastern Phoebe Sayornis phoebe. Common summer visitor. March 5th to Oct. 15th. One seen Jan. 20, 1940.

59. Acadian Flycatcher Empidonas virescens. Very common summer visitor, May 2nd to Sept. 24th.

60. Least Flycatcher Empidonas minimus. Spring transient--May 2, 1938.

61. Eastern Wood Pewee Myochanes virens. Common summer visitor May 8th to Oct. 15th.

62. Prairie Horned Lark Octocoris alpestris praticola. About 50 of these birds seen Jan. 26, 1940.

63. Tree Swallow Iridoerocne bicolor. Common spring transient April 5th to May 1st.

64. Rough-winged Swallow Stelgidopteryx ruficollis seripennis. Common spring transient April 8th to May 20th.

65. Barn Swallow Hirundo erythrogaster. Spring transient-Apr.16,1940.

66. Purple Martin Progne s. suvis. Not common, a few breed. Scarcity due probably to few martin houses built here. April 23rd to Sept. 6th.

67. Northern Blue Jay Cyanocitta c. cristata. Common resident, more plentiful in winter.

68a Eastern Crow Carvus b. brachyrhymchox. Winter visitor, more common than the next form.

68b Southern Crow Carvus brachyrhymchox paulus. Summer visitor, but not breeding in great numbers as this is not a corn country.

69. Carolina Chickadee Penthestes carolinensis (subspecies undetermined) Common resident.

70. Tufted Titmouse Baeolophus bicolor. Common resident.

71. White-breasted Huthatch Sitta c. carolinensis. Common resident.

72. Red-breasted Nuthatch Sitta canadensis. Fairly common winter visitor October to April.

73. Brown Creeper Certhia familiaris. (subspecies undetermined) Common winter visitor - Oct. 15th to April 22nd.

74. Winter Wren `Nannus troglodytes.(subspecies undetermined) Uncommon winter visitor.

75. Bewicks Wren Thryomanes b. bewickii. Uncommon winter visitor.

76. Carolina Wren Thryothorus l. ludovicianus. Common resident.

77. Eastern Mockingbird Mimus p. polyglottos. Fairly common resident. More common in summer and winter, almost entirely absent in August and September.

78. Catbird Dumetella carolinensis. Common summer visitor, April 17th to October 8th. Once seen in winter Jan. 1, 1939.

79. Eastern Brown Thrasher Toxostoma r. rufum. Common summer visitor, March 27th to Sept. 17th.

80a Eastern Robin Terdus m. migratorius. Winter visitor, particularly common as transient in February. Visited Ronda in a great bend in the Yadkin River in February 1938-39.

80b Southern Robin Terdus migratorius achrusterus. This is the breeding form and is a little more common than a few years ago.

81. Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina. Fairly common summer visitor April 23rd to Sept. 26th.

82. Eastern Hermit Thrush Hylocichla guttata faxoni. Common winter visitor, Oct. 15th to April 10th. Not common winter of 1939.

83. Eastern Bluebird Sialia s. sialis. Common resident.

84. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Poliopeila c. caerulea. Common summer visitor April 9th to Sept. 15th.

85. Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet Regulis s. satrapa. Winter visitor. October 20th to April 23rd. Not present in all winter months.

86. Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet Corphylio c. calendula. Winter visitor, October 30th to April 28th. Not present in all months of winter.

87. Cedar Waxwing Bombycilla cedrorum. Every month except May to Sept. Erratic in its movements. Usually not less than flocks of ten.

88. Migrant Shrike Lanius ludovicianus migrans. Nov. 15th and Dec. 4th, 1939.

89. Starling Sternus v. vulgaris. Common resident.

90. White-eyed Vireo Vireo g. griseus. Common summer visitor, March 27th to Sept. 26th.

91. Yellow-throated Vireo Vireo flaviifrons. Common Summer visitor April 18th to Sept. 24th.

92. Blue-headed Vireo Vireo s. solitarius. Fairly common spring and fall transient. Average dates of arrival, in spring April 3rd - in fall Sept. 18th.

93. Red-eyed Vireo Vireo olivaceous. Common summer visitor, May 1st to Sept. 24th.

94. Black and White Warbler Mniotilta varia. Common summer visitor April 2nd to Sept. 26th.

95. Brewsters Warbler Vermivora leucobronchialis. One seen April 23, 1939. White wing bars in place of yellow.

95a Lawrences Warbler Vermivora lawrencei. Two seen May 8, 1938.

96. Eastern Yellow Warbler Dendroica a. aestiva. Summer visitor, common April 9th to Aug. 7th.

97. Magnolia Warbler Dendroica magnolia. Common fall transient. Sept. 24th to Oct. 15th. Spring record May 12, 1940.

98. Black-throated Blue Warbler Dendroica c. caerulescens. Fairly common spring and fall transient. April and Sept.

99. Myrtle Warbler Dendroica coronata. Spring and fall transient, common Oct. 15th to Nov. 25th. and March 10th to May 5th.

100. Black-throated Green Warbler Dendroica v. virens. Fairly common spring and fall transient April and Sept.

101. Yellow-throated Warbler Dendroica d. dominica. Common summer visitor, April 2nd to Sept. 10th.

102. Chestnut-sided Warbler Dendroica pensylvanica. Rare, only one record May 9, 1939.

103. Blackpoll Warbler Dendroica striata. May 5th and Oct. 20th, 1939. May 12th, 1940.

104. Northern Pine Warbler Dendroica p. pinus. Fairly common resident. Many came to feeding station in winter 1939.

105. Northern Prairie Warbler Dendroica d. discolor. Common summer visitor May 1st to Sept. 5th.

106. Yellow Palm Warbler Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea. Common spring transient April 17th to May 5th. No fall records.

107. Oven Bird Seiurus aurocapillus. Summer visitor. First seen April 28, 1940. Later seen at intervals during same summer.

108. Nothern Water Thrush Seiurus n. noveboracensis. Fall transient. Sept. 12 and Sept. 21, 1940.

109. Kentucky Warbler Oporornis formosus. Seen Sept. 24, 1939, May 12, 1940.

110. Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas (subspecies undetermined) Common summer visitor April 6th to Sept. 25th.

111. Yellow-breasted Chat Icteria v. virens. Common spring transient and uncommon summer visitor. Average arrival May 1st.

112. Hooded Warbler Wilsonia citrina. Not common, spring transient only.

113. Wilson Warbler Wilsonia p. pusilla. One seen Sept. 24, 1937.

114. Canada Warbler Wilsonia canadensis. May 12, 1940.

115. American Redstart Setophaga ruticilla. Common summer visitor April 15th to Sept. 18th.

116. English Sparrow Passer d. domesticus. Common resident.

117. Eastern Meadowlark Sturnella m. magna. Present at all seasons, but erratic in distribution. Breeds to a limited extent.

118. Eastern Red-wing Agelaius p. phoeniceus. Spring transient. April 18, 1939.

119. Orchard Oriole Icterus spurius. May 12, 1940.

120. Baltimore Oriole Icterus galbula. Sept. 24, 1938.

121. Purple Grackle Quiscalus quiscula stonei. Observed in November.

122. Eastern Cowbird Molothrus a. ater. First seen here May 8, 1940.

123. Scarlet Tanager Piranga erythromelas. Bred in 1939 and again in 1940.

124. Summer Tanager Piranga r. rubra. Not common summer visitor. Breeds April 18th to Sept. 12th.

125. Eastern Cardinal Richmondena c. cardinalis. Common resident.

126. Rose-breasted Grosbeak Hedymeles ludocicianus. April 23, 1938, only record.

127. Eastern Blue Grosbeak Guiraca c. caerulea. Summer visitor, not common May 4th to Sept. 15th.

128. Indigo Bunting Passerina cyanea. Only a spring transient, May 1st.

129. Eastern Purple Finch Carpodacus p. purpureus. Fall, winter and spring visitor. Common at times, at others entirely absent. Oct. 29th to May 1st. Very common in late Feb.

130. Eastern Goldfinch Spinus t. tristis. Common resident, one of the commonest birds in winter.

131. Towhee Pipilo e. erythrophalmus. Common resident. More common in winter.

132. Eastern Henslow's Sparrow Passerherbulus henslowsi susurrans. Two seen March 17, 1940.

133. Eastern Vesper Sparrow Pooecetes g. gramineus. Uncommon transient. April 23rd and Sept. 11th, average dates.

134. Bachman's Sparrow Aimophila aestivalis bachmani. Uncommon summer visitor April 28th to Sept. 15th.

135a Slate Colored Junco Junco h. hyemalis. Common winter visitor October 29, to April 28.

135b Carolina Junco Junco Hyemalis carolinensis. Common winter visitor. Dates as above.

136. Eastern Chipping Sparrow Spizella p. passerina. Common summer visitor. March 27th to October 29th.

137. Eastern Field Sparrow Spizella p. pusilla. Common resident.

138. White-crowned Sparrow Zonotrichia l. leucophrys. Flock of twenty seen on March 25th and March 26th, 1939. A flock of eighteen on October 22nd of same year.

139. White-throated Sparrow Zonitrichia albicollis. The commonest winter sparrow. October 15th to May 1st.

140. Eastern Fox Sparrow Passerella i. iliaca. Winter visitor, not common, erratic in movements. Several stayed at feeding station until April 4th.

141a Eastern Song Sparrow Melospiza m. melodia. Winter visitor.

141b Mississippi Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia euphonia. Take the breeding form to be this newly-described race, which is probably resident; fairly common.

The Chat

BULLETIN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BIRD CLUB
PUBLISHED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

JOHN H. GREY, JR., EDITOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION

VOL. IV. NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1940 Nos. 11 & 12

THE SOOTY SHEARWATER IN NORTH CAROLINA

H. H. Brimley, Raleigh.

This species is one of those rare stragglers from the south that occasionally pay our coastline a visit. They seldom come in any numbers at one time, and only about a dozen specimens have been recorded from our waters since Dr. Elliott Coues first reported the species in 1870. Shearwaters are brown-colored sea birds that resemble gulls. The Sooty Shearwater can be told at a distance from the Audubon's, the Greater, and Cory's Shearwater by solid color which appears black. The Audubon's Shearwater is small and has a clear-cut division between the black upper parts and the white underparts. The Greater Shearwater is a large edition of the Audubons. Cory's Shearwater is similar in size to the Greater, but the dark upper parts blend into the white under parts rather than meet in a clear cut pattern. If one can see the head of a shearwater they are fairly easy to distinguish by the colors shading into one another, or by the clear dividing line.

On September 15, 1940, when Mrs. Brimley and I were going from one fishing place to another just inside Ocracoke Inlet, a specimen was observed on the water, our boat passing it at about forty yards distance without disturbing it enough for the bird to take wing.

On June 8, 1935, while aboard a gas boat going from the Shell landing to Brown's Inlet, Onslow County, one was seen swimming almost directly ahead of the boat. As we approached the bird, the absence of any sign of fear in the bird led me to believe it was injured in some way, so I told the boatman to slow down and head directly for it, and called to a young boy in the forward part of the boat to lean over and pick it up as we passed. The bow of the boat must have been within five or six feet of it before it arose - and flew directly over our heads only a few feet out of reach.

The first Sooty Shearwater I ever saw, however, I collected. I was strolling along the ocean beach a mile or two west of Fort Macon, on June 8, 1892, when this specimen came along, flying well out over the surf and parallel with the shore. When shot, it fell in the outer edge of the surf and, contrary to my expectations, it began to drift farther out to sea and not inshore. There was only one thing to do and that was to secure the rare specimen, that I could not then identify, so I laid down my gun, stripped to the buff and went after it, towing it shore with its bill between my teeth. I once retrieved a specimen I needed by swimming through floating ice cakes, but that is another story. In collecting Museum specimens one is sometimes faced with situations that are not exactly made to order.

On the trip to Ocracoke, mentioned above, September 14 to 17, of this year, Least Terns were not observed and but a few Common Terns seen. Some Royal Terns were in evidence but the most abundant of the gull family was the Laughing Gull. A good many Herring Gulls in immature plumage were seen in Pamlico Sound, but all those observed in Core Sound were adult birds. Quite a number of Cormorants were observed and some thirty or forty Brown Pelicans were still cruising around Ocracoke Inlet, some of them behaving rather queerly. On the way back, our boat passed about a dozen in a scattered flock, the individual birds flying a few yards and then splashing down into the water. This action was continued by all the individuals in the flock as long as we could see them distinctly. They were not diving, but may have been doing some surface fishing.

Several flocks of Black Skimmers passed close by our boat the night Mrs. Brimley and I were fishing the Six Mile Hammock for Channel Bass under the rays of the full moon, their wierd cries and ghostly forms adding appreciable to our enjoyment.

THE CHRISTMAS CENSUS

Hundreds of people all over the United States will help make a census of birds in their community. This will be the forty-first such census which is sponsored by Bird Lore. Last year twelve localities in North Carolina took a census and listed one hundred twenty-seven different species.

Rules: (1) Take it as near Christmas as possible, not before December 22nd or later than the 29th. Take it in one day only, and time spent in the field should be at least six hours; all day is better. (2) List the species in the order of the A. O. U. check list, which is the order followed in most recent books, beginning with Loons and closing with Sparrow and Snow Bunting. Give the total number of birds seen of each species. Give data about any unusual birds seen as is done in the specimen sample given below. Punctuation is: Common Loon, 2; Red-throated Loon, 1;. (3) Territory must not be more than that included in a seven-and-one-half-mile radius. The same territory covered each year gives a better basis of comparison. (4) Give time of starting, ending, weather conditions, number of observers, miles traveled by car

and on foot, and names of observers. (5) Enclose a dime with your copy to Bird Lore to cover the increasing cost of printing.

Sample: "Raleigh, N. C. (Triangular area: 5 mile base east and west, 3 miles north, including City Limits, Boneyard Lake, Lake Raleigh, Lake Johnson, Lead Mines). Dec. 21: 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear, 10-14 m. p. h. southwest wind, temperature 33°-45°. Four parties in morning on foot, two parties in afternoon on foot and in car: 27 hrs. 14 mi. on foot, 46 mi. by car. Common Loon, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 6; Great Blue Heron, 3; Mallard, 10; Black Duck, 8; .....Field Sparrow, 173; White-throated Sparrow, 144; Fox Sparrow, 9; Swamp Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 138. Total, 73 species, 3,371 individuals. Loon and Green-winged Teal not recorded before on census from central part of State. Ring-billed Gull observed by Quays at Lake Raleigh, noting greenish-yellow legs, under tips of wings black as above, and size; both birds adults. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Green, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Quay, Mrs. Roxie Simpson, D. L. Wray, C. H. Bostian, and John Grey; members Raleigh Bird Club. Two other species were noted earlier in the month, Pectoral Sandpiper on Dec. 4 and 10, and Blueheaded Vireo on the 12."

BANDING ROYAL TERNS

John Grey, Raleigh.

"Why don't you band some birds in North Carolina that nest in large colonies?" Harold S. Peters asked at the last annual meeting of the Club. He went on to point out that we have thousands of terns and gulls nesting along the outer banks, colonial-nesting birds, and that not many of such birds are banded, simply because there are not many bird banders in the southern states. Returns from such banding would help us determine the migration routes, and the wintering grounds of these species. "You might contribute much to ornithology," he continued.

So five of us descended on Roanoke Island last July 15th, armed with two thousand bands, and an equal supply of scientific ardor. Sam Walker put us all up at his home, and promised to take us down to the Pea Island Refuge, just across Oregon Inlet, on the first ferry next morning. Harry Davis and Walker were the only ones in the party who had ever banded birds. They tried to explain to us the use of pliers in opening the aluminum band, the proper way to hold the leg of an unwilling bird so the band could be slipped on, and the technique of closing the band so that it fit snugly and left no open joint to catch in the grass.

C. S. Brimley wearied of such lessons and explained that he was by trade an entomologist, and by avocation a herpatologist (check spelling!) and a mammalian, and so would leave banding to younger dogs who could learn such tricks. Harris suggested he was also an entomologist, and Parson Craighill thought he would be better with binoculars and field records; which left me to be water boy for the expedition. I

balked, however, when Walker brough out some bands that looked like aluminum horse collars, which he hinted would look well on some eagle's leg. I made it plain that I hankered not to climb telephone poles and lift an eagle; it would be too easy for the eagle to band my leg.

Early morning found us poling a boat out into the sound some five miles below Oregon Inlet, headed for Green Island about a quarter mile off shore. As we approached this nesting site of the Royal Terns the adult birds took to the air and wheeled overhead venting their wrath on human intruders who would kidnap their young. Laughing Gulls and Common Terns joined the screaming flock until the air was literally filled with birds Then the Black Skimmers joined the chorus and we knew we were headed for a bird paradise. The island was about one hundred yards long and wide, and covered with deep grass and myrtle bushes.

Landing on a tiny beach we made a corral of the chicken wire Davis had brought along, propping it up with some driftwood and small sticks. At last we were ready to advance the science of ornithology, and began the drive for Royal Terns. Starting on the far side of the island we herded the young birds before us, prodding under the bushes, and searching the matted grass for any stragglers who were too wise to run. The young were much like frying-size chickens, but were covered with white down. They fled before us so that it took all six of us to shepherd them into the wire fold. With a sigh of relief we closed the wire behind them and admired these ornithological guinea pigs.

Then the trouble began! All the little terns rushed to one side of the pen, trampling one another in fright, and the weak supports to the fence gave way and the fence was trampled in their flight. One lamented the lack of time to use a camera as Harris pitched over a bush in the chase and standing on his head waved a pair of legs in a distress signal; or as Craighill retrieved a straw hat full of chicks who had started out to sea rather than submit to such outrages. In the end, half ofus supported the fence and shooed the chicks out of their huddles while the rest contributed to the advance of ornithology. My contribution was rather humbling to editorial dignity. It was to open the bands, catch the chicks, and keep us with the numbers on the bands. Opening the bands was simple at first, one simply inserted a thin-nosed pair of pliers and reversed the motion of milking a cow; but then it began to do things to your hand till your wrist felt numb and your hand would not close enough to grasp the pliers. Then, too, the numbers were a mess. Each band had a year number and a serial number: 40/367,209, and the like. The real difficulty came later in the day as we banded other birds,and someone would ask, "Did you put 36/123,456 on a Black Skimmer or on a Laughing Gull?" My records proved that that very number had gone on the leg of a Gull-billed Tern on Green Island--only we had banded no such tern there. And what was that number I dropped in the mud, or had I dropped more than one. I finally decided to hold up the fence and let others advance science.

Of the 323 Royal Terns that we banded 180 had black legs, and 143 had legs which were either yellow or mottled black and yellow. Since the legs of the adult bird is black we were at a loss to account for the variation in the young; the difference in color was not due to age,

for birds of the same size differed in leg color.

Banding the Laughing Gulls was another matter for they would not drive like the terns, but hid under the grass and in the bushes. We finally resorted to a careful search of each clump of grass, and turned over each pile of trash, and even in the taller grass pulled it apart and searched the depths for runs which often led to a bird nestled securely back under the grass. Two hundred eighty two gulls were banded in the two days work. As we had planned the trip mainly for the Royal Terns it is probable that many of the gulls had already hatched and were on the wing by mid July. This was true of the Common Terns of which we banded only 134, although many hundreds of young birds were noticed flying about.

Walker suggested that we might as well band some of the Black Skimmers that nested on the lower part of the refuge, and drove the truck right up to the edge of the nesting grounds. Young skimmers were to be seen running in all directions while the old birds screamed overhead and swooped down in our general direction. No chance here to set up the wire, it was going to be a case of running them down and bringing them in. The first few were easy to catch, and then we noticed that no skimmers were to be seen. They had "frozen" on the ground, lying in the sand, and were so much like the sand and shells in color that one looked carefully before stepping. Each bird when picked up was inclined to peck savagely at your hand, which led Harris to suggest we were using the "hunt and peck" system in banding. The 192 birds were all banded on the right leg so that next summer there will be some chance of knowing which birds are returns. Other years we may use a colored band above the aluminum one to be positive that a bird is a return.

The surprise banding of the trip came on the morning of the second day as Walker and I drove around an inlet to meet the others. Two large gray birds, about the size of a chicken, darted out of the grass and ran across the road; following them were four little black birds running for their lives. We cut the motor and fell out the truck on each side, for they were Clapper Rails, or "Mud Hens," and only a few have been banded. Walker scooped up a chick with each hand, and began a game of tag with the one I had missed. He and the biddy darted and twisted, rushed this clump of grass, and trampled that one, till finally leaning forward he missed the chick only to cover it behind him with his hat. We called the rest to ooh and ahh with us over the four prizes, and explained that it was an open question whether or not Clapper Rails were migratory. That it some one shot one of these in Charleston next year we could definitely sat that they migrated, or if one were taken near Oregon Inlet we would be sure that not all were migrants. In fact, the game laws were bases on the idea that rails were non-migratory birds. We might discover data that would change the open season for "mud-hens". My vision of advancing science began to brighten.

In all, we banded nearly a thousand birds of ten species, including Wilson's Plover, Seaside Sparrow, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Barn Swallow, and Gull-billed Tern.

MATTAMUSKEET FIELD TRIP

E. E. Brown, Davidson.

Members of the North Carolina Bird Club who attended the Charlotte meeting in October, having heard Dr. Maynard Johnson and seen Dr. John Grey's movies, have a good idea what is in store for those who make the trek down to the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge about February 1.

The Mattamuskeet Refuge probably offers by far the best available opportunity for North Carolinians to gain experience in identifying at close range swans, geese, many species of ducks and some other water birds. After this experience with thousands of wild fowl, many of us may be better equipped to return to inland sections and attempt identifications of the small and scattered flocks to be found on bodies of water there.

For an enthusiastic account giving further information about the refuge, members are referred to an article by Thomas Quay in The Chat for February 1940. Quay remarks: "The unique thing about this refuge is that there are thousands of large birds which can be closely observed with only the slightest effort. Every North Carolinian should experience this great spectacle, whether or not he is already interested in birds."

Last winter Dr. Bostian's carefully planned trip to this point of great interest had to be cancelled. It is hoped that weather and other adverse circumstances will not stand in the way this time.

The final date for the trip has not yet been settled, but will be either January 25 or February 1, in either case a Saturday. Members will be expected to arrive Friday night or early Saturday morning. Comfortable accommodations will be available at the tourist camp of Mr. Leslie O'Neal at New Holland for about $1.00 per head. More sumptuous quarters may be had at Mattamuskeet Lodge, New Holland. A final notice concerning the trip will reach members in January.

AN IMPORTANT BOOK FOR WESTERN CAROLINA

Birds of Western Carolina, W. E. Clyde Todd, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1940, 710 pages, $5.00. This monumental work representing fifty years study of birds of this region is important to bird students in the western part of our State. The status of many birds is the same in western Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Therefore, this book will be valuable to any student of North Carolina Birds.

Todd is Curator of Ornithology for Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, an ornithologist of international reputation. He writes more from the popular viewpoint, so that an amateur will find the book helpful in learning the identity and habits of the various species. Usually books

cost one cent a page if the book has no pictures; yet here is a book with twenty-two color plates showing 118 species, that sells for less than the proportionate cost of a novel.

PEA ISLAND IN EARLY SEPTEMBER

F. H. Craighill, Rocky Mount.

I have recently returned from two weeks at Nag's Head, where, however, I saw very little of special interest. Unfortunately Mr. Walker's vacation coincided with mine, and I had only one trip to Pea Island. We had an engagement for another on the day that I was called home for a funeral and had to leave.

The most interesting thing that we saw was a considerable concentration of Stilt Sandpipers - this seems to be a Stilt Sandpiper year. We stood at one place and counted 104 in sight at once, with a good deal of coming and going. We then moved on further to another place where they were just about as numerous, and sat down quietly at the foot of the levee, and they fed almost at our feet. We studied carefully their plumage phases, which were more various than the books imply, and checked carefully on every aspect of their looks and conduct.

In a cursory look over a bunch of Sandpipers the Stilts could easily be taken for either Dowitchers or Lesser Yellow Legs, but both were present, mixed closely with the Stilt Sandpipers, and we had perfect opportunity for comparison. The Stilts like deeper water than either, but we also saw them on sand bars to study the color of their legs, and to note how well they deserve their name. We even saw two swimming, which they did quite well.

Mr. Walker said that he had been seeing four Avocets on the Refuge, the last time two days before my arrival, but they were not in evidence when I was there. He also said that he had seen two more Cory's Shearwaters, and had a fairly good skin for the Museum.

Ducks were beginning to come down. Blue-winged Teal were numerous; Green-wings a few, the first Pintails and Shovellers. Gadwalls, Black Ducks and Blue-winged Teal were there all summer and raised broods of young. Shore birds were not plentiful, and on Bodie Island they were distinctly scarce.

Least Terns had about gone - we saw only one or two; Gull-bills and Roseate were quite common - also Royals. Common Terns were flying south over the ocean in great numbers - small groups passing all day long in bunches of from one to forty. There were some Caspian Terns present, and I felt quite positive of the identification when I had opportunity to see them, several times, on a sand bar, mixed with gulls and other terns, including Royals, at quite close range and with the light at my back.

Cowbirds and Bobolinks were fairly plentiful, but Swallows were below

par. I saw big flocks of them on only one day. I saw scattered Martins several times, and every day there would be a few Barn and Tree Swallows. Mr. Walker reported one Duck Hawk (Sept. 12); I thought I saw a Pigeon Hawk on the wing, but was not positive. Marsh Hawks were fairly common. Some Eagles and Osprey's very abundant. I saw two Cedar Waxwings, a Prothonotary Warbler and a Water Thrush. Kingbirds still abundant. Herons were scarce in places where they are usually numerous at this season.

ROCKY MOUNT FIELD NOTES

F. H. Craighill, Rocky Mount.

The big flock of Martins here left on August 9th, which is about normal. The big flocks of Chimney Swifts ought to stay until the second week in October. The river floods in the middle of August brought in, as usual, numbers of sea and shore birds. I saw 5 Black Terns on August 16th; Common Tern on the 17th, and Laughing Gull on the 18th. There were a dozen kinds of shore birds, with Pectoral Sandpipers and Yellow Legs specially numerous. One day I counted a flock of 31 Pectorals on the golf course, and more than a hundred on the Airport. Perhaps they were storm weary, but, for some reason, many of them were extremely tame and permitted very close approach and prolonged observation. We added three varieties to our Rocky Mount list: the Stilt Sandpiper on the 18th, the Black-bellied Plover on the 18th, and the Dowitcher on the 19th. All were with clear and prolonged views, and very positive identification. There were many "Peep" Sandpipers, with the Western, as usual most numerous. The Least and Semi-palmated were also there. I went to Washington on the 19th. for a week's visit, and missed the rest of the flood period.

THE CHAT NEEDS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT: The first printed issue is to appear in January and is eligible for postage rates as second-class matter. The saving in postage, plus a little advertising matter, will enable us to publish the Chat every-other month during the school year, thus maintaining and increasing interest. Would you be interested in giving any share of the following:

1- The $ 25.00 for a second-class permit.
2- Advertising matter for two cover pages, 9x6 inches, at $ 10.00 a page, or $ 2.50 a quarter page.

THE BIRDS OF NORTH CAROLINA by Pearson, Brimley, and Brimley, is steadily gaining presubscription orders at $ 2.25. Send in yours to Harry T. Davis, State Museum, Raleigh.

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The index to the mimeographed volumes is printed instead of being mimeographed that it may have more permanent form and perhaps wider distribution. First issues were not page numbered throughout the year, but by issues, which necessitated the issue number being inserted in parentheses.

We have on hand extra copies of all issues if you wish to complete your files and have them bound. Complete volumes will some day be valuable. Single issues can be furnished at 20c each, and a full volume for $1.00.

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